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SIEGEL'S ANNUAL SEED GUIDE

1924



SIEGEL'S SEED STORE

1517 State Street TWO STORES 1003 Parade Street

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

SIEGEL'S SEEDS WILL GROW

If they could be any better we would have them.

Two Stores—Our reason for establishing a branch store at 1003 Parade Street was to give better service to the people of Erie as well as those residing outside of Erie. Our high standard of quality tested seeds as well as other merchandise that we handle, has been our forward for over thirty-five years. The same courteous treatment, as well as quality merchandise, will be found in our store at 1003 Parade as well as at 1517 State St.

Prices on Garden Seeds are about the same as last year with but a few exceptions. The general line is a trifle higher.

How to Order—By writing out your order plainly on a separate sheet from letter, or by filling out enclosed order sheet. Give your full name and address, Post Office, County and State, and Free Delivery Number; also indicate very precisely the means of carriage you prefer, whether by Express, Freight or Mail. Cash must accompany all orders. **No Goods Sent C. O. D.** Money should be sent by Post Office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in Postage Stamps. Remittances in any way are entirely at sender's risk.

Private Checks—Do not send your check for small amounts, because it costs 15 cents extra for collection, and besides orders are held until my bankers report private checks paid. This causes needless trouble and delay in filling orders. Always carry out the price of each article and after adding the amounts together, remit the exact sum.

Remember—Where we quote anything **Post Paid** we mean Postage is paid to the 2 and 3 Zones. Add more postage if it is further; if you send too much we will return the difference.

By Express—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the mails, or where quick time is desired, can be sent to your nearest express office.

Advice—Order your seeds early. Do not wait till you actually need them. The Railroads are sometimes very slow in delivering. **Anticipate your wants now**; let the seed be in your granary awhile, if need be; you will have it then the moment you want to sow it.

Attention—We reserve the right to substitute the next best to the article ordered if sold out, unless the order reads **no substitute**.

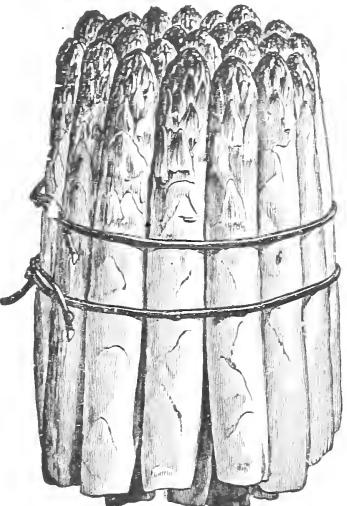
Non-Warranty—Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results. For this reason, Siegel's Seed Store gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

ASPARAGUS

Asperges (Fr.); Spargel (Ger.); Esparrago (Ital.)
Sow 5 lbs. per Acre for Roots, or 1 oz. to a 100 ft.

Asparagus grows easily in almost any good soil but best results are obtained in well-enriched, deeply-dug, sandy loam. A well-cared for bed improves with age, and lasts for many years. It may be established from seed, but much is saved by planting roots. Seed should be sown thinly in early spring, in rows 1 foot apart. Thin out the weakest plants, so the remainder will be 4 inches apart. When 1 year old transplant in the permanent bed in rows 3 ft. apart, 8 to 10 inches deep, setting the roots 1 ft. to 1½ ft. apart from where it can be cut three years later. Remember you cannot over fertilize Asparagus.

Palmetto—Early, prolific and best for home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c; Post Paid. Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus.



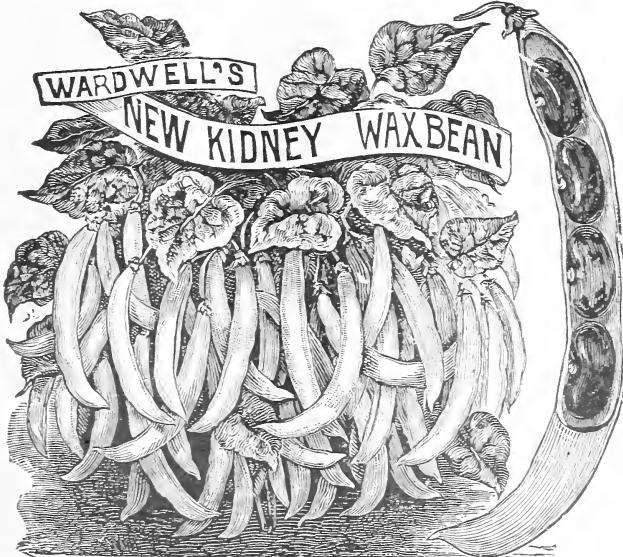
Asparagus

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

Haricots Nains (Fr.); Buschbohnen (Ger.); Faginoli Nani (Ital.)

One Quart Will Plant One Hundred Feet of Drill.

CULTURE—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risk. Plant in warm, loamy ground at the beginning of settled, warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession, until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or three or four beans in hills ten to twelve inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.



on the old German Black Wax; of more vigorous habit and far more productive.

New Hodson Bush Wax Bean—This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods. The yield from the Hodson Wax Bean averages 20 to 30 per cent heavier than from other wax varieties.

Davis Kidney Wax—Pods long, straight, oval; clear waxy white color. Very productive.

PRICES—On all above Beans are: Pkt., 10c; Pt., 30c; Qt., 50c; Post Paid. By Express or Freight: Pt., 25c; Qt., 45c; Pk., \$3.00; Bu., \$11.00.

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Bush Beans—The earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans. The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is flat.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

WAX BEANS—YELLOW PODDED.

Wardell's Kidney Wax—One of the earliest, hardest and most productive, almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless, and of excellent quality; the market gardener's favorite.

Burpee's New Kidney Wax—Resembling Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but pod is longer and thicker, though not so broad; fairly productive and of high quality; stringless, fiberless, very fleshy and brittle. Pods about 6 inches long and of an attractive, clear yellow color; mid-season.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—(Brittle Wax)—An excellent early round podded, stringless variety of highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long of light yellow wax-like color. Seed white with brownish-black eye.

Prolific Black Wax—Pencil Pod strain. An improvement

BEANS (Continued)

Giant Stringless Green Pod—This variety is superior to any other green-podded Bean. It is positively stringless, and ripens fully a week earlier than the Valentine. The pods are perfectly round, meaty and finest quality. Time 32 days.

Late Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—This is the old standby; much prized for canning and pickling. **Horticultural Dwarf**—An improved type of Dwarf Horticultural. Very hardy, early and productive. Pods about 5 inches long, straight, round and stringless; color greenish-yellow splashed with bright carmine.

PRICES or all above beans are: Pkt. 10c; Pt., 30c; Qt., 50c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight: Pt. 25c; Qt., 45c.; Pk. \$3.00; Bu., \$11.00.



Giant Stringless Green-Pod Bean

most successful, plant them eye downward, after setting stout poles for every hill. All sorts of late-ripening Pole Beans are benefited by pinching the tips of the vines back when they are about 5 feet high. A quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills; a quart of smaller sorts about 200.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—Early and productive; pods 6 to 8 inches long; very showy and golden yellow; a fine sort for pickling in the fall. Per Pkt., 10c; Pt., 40c; Qt., 80c. Post Paid.

Kentucky Wonder, Green Pod—A snap Bean of wonderful growth, pods grow in clusters, are nearly a foot long, round and pulpy. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 30c; Qt., 55c. Post Paid.

Kentucky Wonder, Yellow Pod—One of the earliest of the pole wax sorts. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, thick, decidedly creasback, very fleshy, brittle but stringy, attractive and fair quality; color light yellow. Per Pkt., 10c; Pt., 35c; Qt., 65c. Post Paid.

Lazy Wife—The broad, thick pod of good length and quality make this a favorite sort with many seeking a late green pole bean. Price, Pkt., 10c; Pt., 35c; Qt., 65c. Post Paid.

ALL PACKETS OF BEANS CONTAIN 3 OZ.

LIMA BEANS

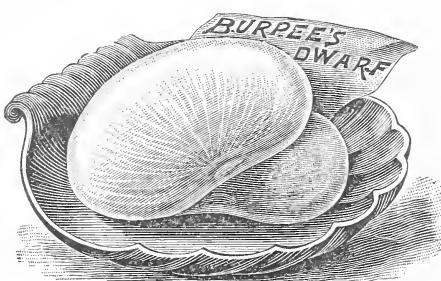
Burpee's Fordhook Bush Lima—Fordhook Bush Lima has an ideal growth, and bears tremendous crops. The Beans are ready for use fully three weeks earlier than any other of the Pole Lima varieties. The plump, well-filled pods are twice as large as those of the Dreer's Bush, while the Beans are also twice the size, pods measuring 4 to 5 inches, containing four to five large Beans. Price; Pkt., 10c; Pt., 45c; Qt., 85c. Post Paid.

"Burpee Improved" Bush Lima—The pods are truly enormous in size—bear abundantly and well filled with handsome Beans, which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima—and fully eight days earlier. When shelled are greener, sell quicker, and are the money maker for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; Pt., 40c; Qt., 75c. Post Paid.

Early Leviathan Pole Lima—This is the very earliest. It will not only give large Lima Beans earlier than any other strain, but is also extremely productive. Pkt., 10c; Pt., 35c; Qt., 65c. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA



Fordhook Bush Lima.

BEETS

Betterays (Fr.); Salatrube (Ger.); Barbabietola (Ital.)

One Ounce Will Sow a Row About 50 Feet Long; 5 Pounds are Required to Sow an Acre

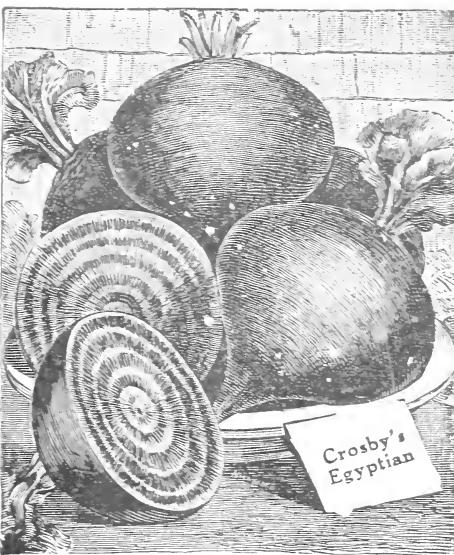
CULTURE—Fibrous loam, well-drained and well-enriched, will raise good beet crops. For early table Beets, have drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and sow the seeds about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground to give an extra crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre, will sometimes work wonders.

Early Wonder—The Beet That Beats Them All—It is the earliest, the most perfect shaped, finest appearing bunch Beet in the market; beautiful dark coloring, small top, single tap root, excellent keeper, truly the ideal Beet. Used not only as a bunch Beet, but grown extensively for late fall sowing because it grows two weeks quicker than any other Beet worth while. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Post Paid.

Crosby Improved for Egyptian—Forty-one days. The earliest Beet in the market, dark blood red; quality the best; the very best for market gardeners. Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Post Paid.

Detroit Dark Red—Fifty days. A choice variety of early Turnip Beet. The tops make an upright growth, thus allowing of planting in close rows, a valuable feature where space is limited. The Beet is somewhat globe shape, skin deep blood-red and flesh rich red, zoned with a darker shade. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Post Paid.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus (See Cut) —The leaves of the Swiss Chard are used as greens, cooked in the same manner as Spinach, and the larger ribs are prepared like asparagus, in which manner they are delicious. "Giant Lucullus" is the largest and best variety of Swiss Chard, and you should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden this spring. Pkt. 3c; oz. 15c. Post Paid.



Giant Lucullus Spinach Beet.



Brussels Sprouts.

BRUSSELL SPROUTS

Chou de Bruxelles (Fr.); Rosenkohl (Ger.); Berza de Drusels (Ital.)

One of the most delicious vegetables, easy growth. Produces small heads, resembling miniature cabbage. Are used as greens. Very tender, when touched by frost. Sow in May and manage as a winter cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down, so that the little cabbages will have more room to grow. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

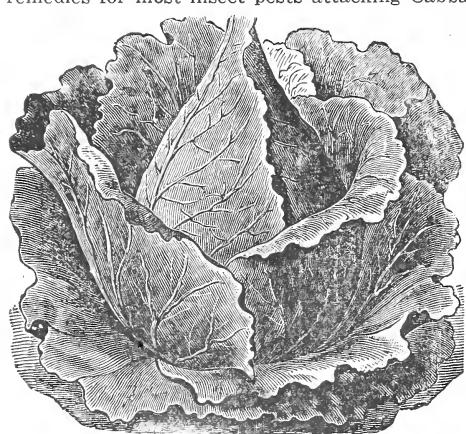
CABBAGE

Chou pomme (Fr.); Kopf Kohl (Ger.); Gavolo Cappuccio (Ital.).
One Ounce will produce 1,500 Plants. Quantity to transplant one acre, one-half pound. Our
 Seed is grown from selected heads, and saved from Center Shoots.

CULTURE—Seeds sown in hotbed or green house about February 15 will give plants large enough to transplant into hotbeds about March 10. Set them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, and as soon as they become well established remove the glass part of the day to harden them for final transplanting into the open ground, increasing the exposure daily until April 10 or 20, when the final transplanting may be made. Plants for this early crop need not stand further apart than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. For late crops, sow seed in April or May, and transplant to the open ground when large enough, setting the plants up to the first leaf, and 2x3 feet apart. It is important that the plants should not stand thick in the seed-beds, as this would induce weak, slender plants. To insure large, solid heads of Cabbage, the soil must be plowed deep and made very rich with well-rotted manure, or heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer. Cabbage is a tank feeder, and it pays well to have lots of fertilizer.

Salt Peter—To destroy the green worm, that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take 1 ounce of salt peter and dissolve it in 12 parts of water; then take a short-handled wisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains and then new broods appear. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." Salt Peter contains Nitrogen, and is a help in growing Cabbage. Price per oz., 5c; lb., 45c. Not Post Paid.

To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine, air-slacked lime or tobacco dust, or Slug Shot, over them as soon as they appear above the ground. To avoid club root, change the seed bed. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, etc., splashing with hot soap-suds, or any strong soap solution, used in conjunction with Black Leaf 40, is one of the best remedies for most insect pests attacking Cabbage, such as lice, etc.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Our records show this grand Cabbage from Holland to be one of the best either for an early or second early sort. The heads are frequently twice as large as the Old Early Flat Dutch, and weigh three times as much. They are fine ribbed and one of our best fall cabbages. Prices, Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50. Post Paid.

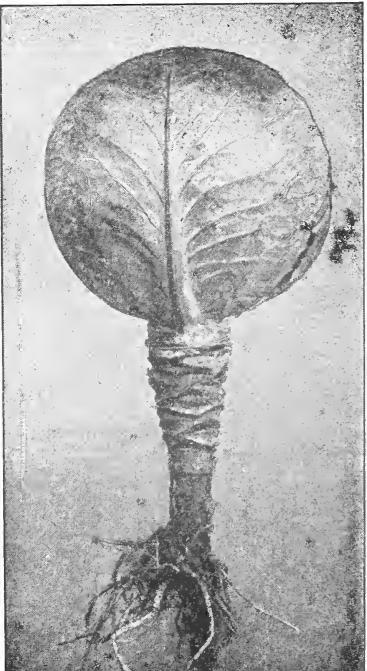
All Season—Almost as early as early summer; heads large and quite thick though good for early and late crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb. \$3.25. Post Paid.

Allhouser—One of the best all around fall Cabbages, grows large, has solid heads, and is fine for Kraut. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50. Post Paid.

Danish Roundhead (Ballhead)—An early strictly short stem type of Danish origin. This cabbage is without a doubt the most popular among our growers in this section on account of the extreme solidity, great weight, and superior keeping qualities. This is of the true short stem type, overcoming the objections to the former long stem variety. Prices, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50. Post Paid.

Bugner's Solid Late Winter—This is the newest variety of all late Cabbages. Its trials in this section have proven it to be the greatest Cabbage for productivity and keeping qualities. The tonnage produced is above all other sorts. A trial of this variety will no doubt be convincing. Price, Pkt., 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.



True Danish Roundhead.

CABBAGE (Continued)

Select Large Late Flat Dutch—An excellent keeping variety, more extensively grown for main crops than any other sort. Heads large, broad, roundish flat, solid and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.75. Post Paid.

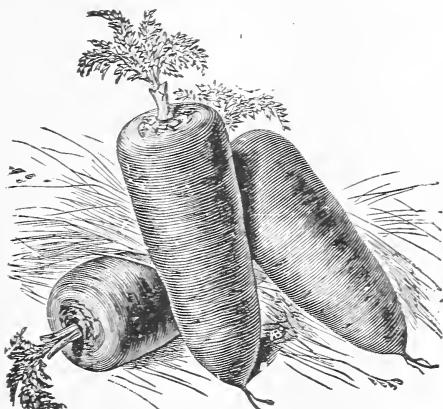
Savoy Cabbage—They are particularly adapted to private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Savoy Perfection Drumhead—The best winter keeper of the Savoys; heads late, round, compact and solid. Deep green and coarsely crimped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3. Post Paid.

"Zenith" Red Cabbage—We consider a great improvement over all existing sorts. It makes very solid, half early, extra thin ribbed heads of medium size of an exceedingly darker color, and only few leaves in proportion to the head. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60.

Red Rock—The largest and surest heading Red Cabbage; deeply colored at the heart, medium stem; a good winter keeper. Price, Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25. Post Paid.

CARROT



Danver's Half Long Stump Root.

Henderson's Coreless—This variety is well known among the market gardeners and is still a great favorite.

Half Long Stump Rooted Nantes—Roots 6 to 8 inches long, nearly cylindrical, blunt ended, smooth and bright orange color. Flesh red, sweet and mild; almost coreless.

Danver's Half Long Stump, Rooted—Very popular; heavy cropper.

Ox Heart—Roots short and thick, color deep orange, one of the best.

Long Orange Imp.—One of the old stand-bys.

PRICES—On all above Carrots are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

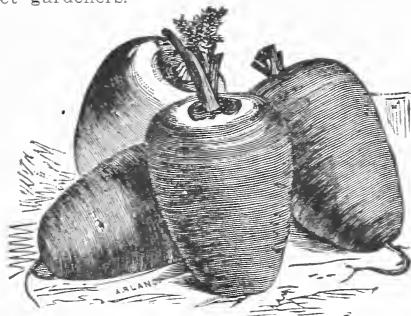
White Belgian Carrot—This is used only for stock feed. Per lb., 75c. Post Paid.

Carotte (Fr.); Mohrruben (Ger.); Carota (Ital.).
One Ounce will sow 100 ft. of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop, which preferably should have been well fertilized the previous year, as fresh manure often causes the roots to grow pronged and misshapen. For field culture sow in drills 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and thin to six inches apart in the rows; for late, cover $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep and thin to 4 inches. Carrot seed is slow to germinate. Sow a sprinkling of Radish with Carrot, so you can see to work the rows early.

Early Scarlet Horn—A quick grower, and a very fine popular sort.

Chantenay or Model Carrot—Stump rooted, deep orange; one of the best; largely grown by market gardeners.



New or Heart Orange.

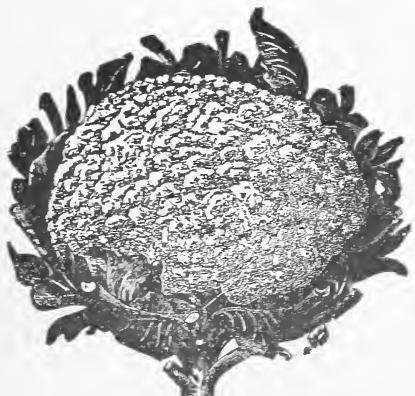
CAULIFLOWER

Choux Fluers (Fr.); Blumenkohl (Ger.); Vavol-Fiora (Ital.).

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,800 Plants.

CULTURE—For earliest Cauliflower, raise plants by sowing in hot-bed or greenhouse during January or February, and transplant to flat or cold frames, 2 or 3 inches apart each way. Set in open ground as soon in spring as the land can be put in good order. Soil to be a warm, very rich, fibrous loam, well supplied with copious water applications during dry weather, especially when the plants are heading and light dressings of nitrate of soda and potash are of much help. Set plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. When heads have formed and are hard, they should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying with raphia, or strips of soft cloth. For late Cauliflower, to mature during the pickling season (August 15th to October 10th), start plants in open ground like late Cabbage, and handle them like that crop.

Cauliflower True Express Snowball—At last we have succeeded in getting this grand stock. We warrant it to yield the choice of plants. This result was gained by a series of experiments, which



True Early Snowball

CAULIFLOWER (Continued)

have gradually improved the stock to the highest grade of perfection. Our Express Snowball is the earliest of all Snowballs, the most dwarf and most compact in habit of growth, the surest header; it gives the largest, most snow-white and cleanest heads of all. A good keeper in dry weather. Price, per Pkt., (180 seeds) 10c; oz., \$2.00. Post Paid.

Autumn Giant—The best large late dry weather Cauliflower. Pkt., (180 seeds) 10c; oz., \$2.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

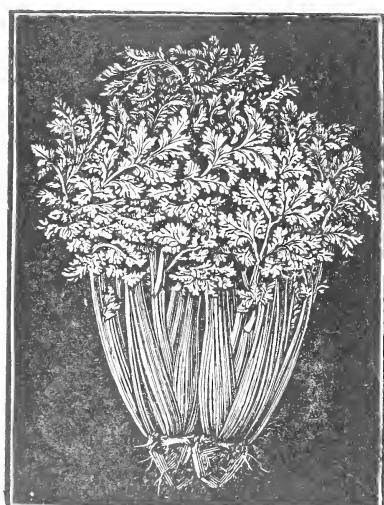
(Knollen Sellerie)

CULTURE—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants in moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of the vegetable, it is most necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit to use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

Giant Large Smooth Prague—We have found this to be a great improvement on some of the older sorts; the root is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweet taste and stronger celery odor than other sorts; used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Also excellent for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c. Post Paid.

CELERY

Celeri (Fr.); Sellerie (Ger.); Sedano (Ital.).
One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 5,000 plants;
half pound sufficient for an acre.



Selected Easy Blanching

stalk is short and very brittle. The heart or inner stalks are a rich golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Giant Prague

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March or in open ground in April. See that no weeds infest the seed bed; when 3 inches high transplant in a bed outdoors in rows 3 inches apart each way; let them remain there until July, when they should be planted where they are to mature, in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in the row.

Selected Easy Blanching—This is a special strain of easy blanching Celery which we are introducing into this section for the first time. It is of more vigorous growth and a sure winner among the market garden trade. Price, Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

Henderson's California Easy Bleacher—This is the most valuable variety of recent introduction. Planted the same time as Golden Self Blanching it will be ready for market two weeks earlier. Bleaches readily with boards and grows well both on muck and upland. It is equally as stout and a trifle taller than Golden Self-Blanching, and is much less liable to blight. The eating and keeping qualities are both superior to Golden Self-Blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Golden Self-Blanching—An early, beautiful, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich golden yellow, with little yellowish-green outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pascal—One of the best for fall and winter use. It blanches very easily and quickly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Golden Heart—This variety comes in for use at Christmas, and well into the spring. The stalks are short and very brittle. The heart or inner stalks are a rich golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CHICORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE

Witlof Chicory or French Endive—This European delicacy has in the past few years become a standard salad in all of the best American hotels and restaurants. It can be easily grown by any one. Seed is planted in the spring and roots like parsnips are produced. The roots are stored in sand until wanted for growing on during the winter. They are then forced in soil in some deep place. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

COLLARDS

Blatterkohl (Ger.); Show Coba (Fr.); Cabu (Sp.)

CULTURE—Sow seed the same as for late Cabbage plants. The crop of greens may be grown directly in the seed rows, or the plants may be transplanted and set a foot apart in the rows. Best after being touched by frost. One ounce will produce about 8,000 plants.

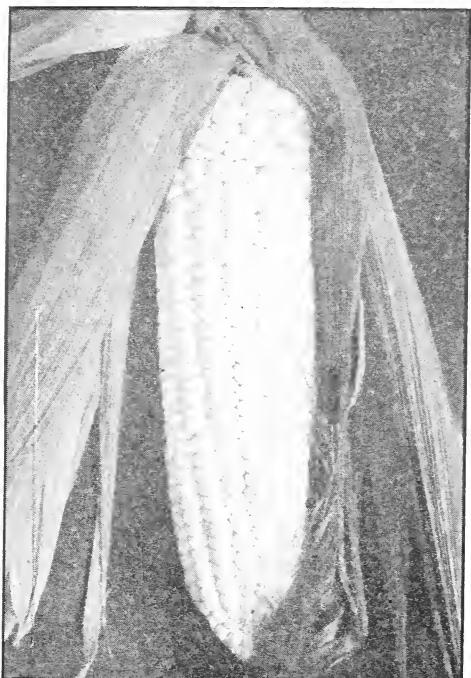
Creole or Southern—Cabbage greens, used as a substitute for Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

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THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

CORN

Mais (Fr.); Sueskorn (Ger.); Granturco (Ital.)
One Quart Will Plant 200 Hills. Eight to Ten Quarts an Acre in Hills.



Golden Bantam

Country Gentlemen (New)—Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness; this is considered the finest Sweet Corn of all; the quality is delicious; try it.

Golden Bantam Evergreen—A Corn of Golden Bantam quality of the right size. It is a product of Golden Bantam crossed with Stowell's Evergreen. It has retained the quality of the Bantam and has the more tender skin of the Evergreen.

Prices on above Corn not priced are Pkt., 10c; Pt., 20c; Qt. 40c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight: Pt. 20c; Qt. 35c; Pk., \$2.25. All packets of Corn contain 3 oz.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS

Ackersalat (Ger.); Mache (Fr.); Bacha o Valerianilla (Sp.)
One ounce for 100 feet of row.

CULTURE—Sow in August or September for winter or spring about one-quarter inch deep, in rows one foot apart. Thin out and keep clear of weeds. Protect in winter by thin covering of straw or meadow hay. Ready early in spring; use same as Lettuce. For summer use sow early in spring.

Large Seeded Broad Leaf—Leaves large and broad. Used as a substitute for Lettuce and Spinach. The best sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CUCUMBER

Concombre (Fr.); Gurken (Ger.); Certriolo (Ital.)
One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds per acre.

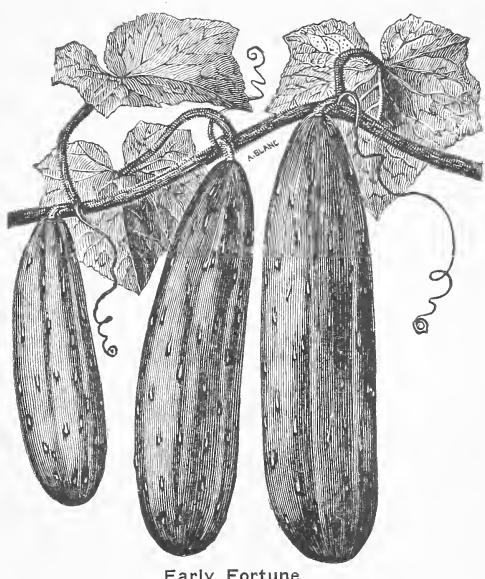
CULTURE—For general crop sow from about the first to the middle of May in rich, mellow, warm soil. Use a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill; cover one-half inch deep with fine earth. On this sow the seed, about eight to ten seeds to a hill; cover one-half inch deep with earth and press down. When danger from bugs is past, thin out to four plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from June to middle of July. Always pick fruit when ready, even if not needed, otherwise the productiveness of the vine is destroyed.

Early Fortune—The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease-resistant; fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering, flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color rich, dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance.

Davis' Perfect—An extra long, dark green type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being picked.

Snow's Pickling—An early maturing, very small, dark green cucumber; cylindrical, square ended, and very popular with many growers. We believe the seed we offer meets in all respects the requirements of those who want an ideal bottle pickle.

CUCUMBER (Continued)



Early Fortune

Everbearing—This is a valuable variety, producing pickles and Cucumbers until frost kills the vines. It is very productive; fruits of all sizes will be found on the vine at same time; size is small and well adapted for pickling.

Nichol's Medium Green—One of the most popular pickling sorts.

Improved Long Green—One of the old stand-bys.

Green Prolific—Fruit short, smooth, symmetrical and bright green; very productive. A little shorter and thicker than most pickling sorts.

Early Cluster—Very early, fruit short, chunky, and borne in clusters in the center of the vine; very prolific.

Prices on all Cucumbers are Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25. Post Paid.

DANDELION

Lowenzahn (Ger.); Pissinlet (Fr.); Amargon (Sp.)

CULTURE—Plants usually come up small and feeble. Sow-seeds in good, clean loam, in drills 1 foot apart, and thin for transplanting to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows. May be blanched by covering with leaves or other loose litter. One ounce to 100 feet of row. Cultivation for spring greens, is fast gaining favor. Our thick or cabbage leaved variety is best—unlike common sorts, almost double usual size. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

EGG PLANT

Aubergine (Fr.); Eierpflanze (Ger.); Petonciano (Ital.)

Sow the seeds in hotbeds early in March, transplant to small pots and plunge them in the same beds; this to make them strong and stocky. They should not be planted out until May or June, when the weather becomes warm and settled, as cool nights and wet weather will check their growth. Set the plants in rows 3 feet apart each way, and give them thorough cultivation, drawing the earth up to the stems, when they are about a foot high. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary, as the seed does not germinate freely without strong and uniform heat. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple—The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped. Started plants ready end of May.

Black Beauty—An old favorite among many.

Prices on above are Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50. Post Paid.



New York Improved

ENDIVE

Chicoree (Fr.); Endivien (Ger.); Indivia (Ital.)
One ounce will sow a row 200 feet.

Sow from June to August in shallow drills, and when 2 inches high thin out so the plants stand 10 inches apart. When fairly well developed tie the plants together at the top with raffia, but do this at a time when the leaves are dry; this is called the blanching process.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—Leaves broad, light green, nearly plain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Improved Green Curled—An improvement, producing a larger head and more leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

HERBS

(Kuechen Kraeuter, Ger.)

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS—Sow early in April or May, in a sheltered, well-prepared spot in the open ground, either broadcast or in shallow drills about seven inches apart. Thin out the plants thus raised, and keep clear from weeds. A few sweet aromatic and medicinal herbs are very valuable for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly on a dry day, as they come into full blossom, then dry quickly and pack closely, entirely excluding the air. Label each sort.

Basil, Sweet—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

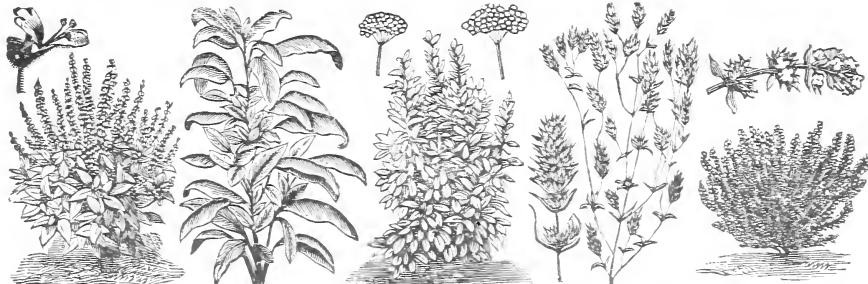
Chervil, (Kerbel, Ger.)—Used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt., 5c.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.

HERBS (Continued)

Dill (Dill, Ger.)—Used mostly for flavoring pickels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cress or Pepper Grass (Kresse, Ger.)—The leaves form excellent spicy spring salads. Sow



thickly in shallow drills early in spring, and at intervals, as it soon runs to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Sage (Salbei, Ger.)—Highly aromatic; most useful. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Summer Savory (Bonekrant, Ger.)—Used as a culinary herb, also largely for pickled beans, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

Sweet Majoram (Mairohm, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Thyme (Thymian, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz., 90c.

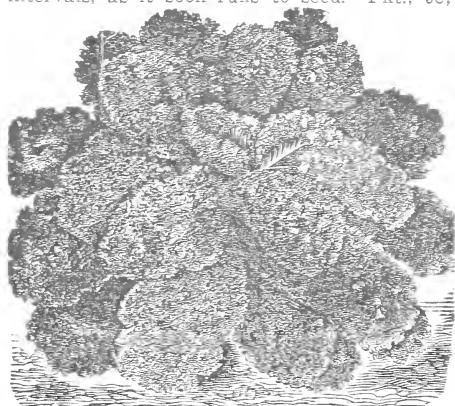
KALE OR BORECOLE

Shou Vert (Fr.); Gru Kohl (Ger.); Cavolo Verde (Ital.)

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September, and protect during the winter.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Dwarf Green Curled—Plants dwarf and compact; leaves numerous; bright green; so beautifully curled it resembles parsley. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c. Post Paid.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale

KOHL-RABI

Chou Rave (Fr.); Kohl-Rabi (Ger.); Cavolo rapa (Ital.)

For an early crop start in the hot-bed and treat the same as early Cabbage. For winter use sow the middle of June. The stem just above the ground swells into a bulb resembling a turnip.

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Early White Vienna—The flesh is white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c. Post Paid.

LEEK

Pioreau (Fr.); Lauch (Ger.); (Ital.)

One oz. of seed will furnish about 2,500 plants.

CULTURE—The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. If fine leeks are desired, the ground can hardly be made too rich.

Monstrous Caretan—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hardy and desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90.



Monstrous Caretan.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and fertile as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. Sow the seed in hotbeds or flats during February or early March, put the young seedlings out in flats or cold frames several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to 5 or more inches apart. The above is the best to grow head lettuce or large stalks. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Grand Rapids—One of the best for forcing or outdoor planting. Has light green, curly leaves, and when quickly grown very tender.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the most popular sorts. It forms large, loose leaves; very tender, and of good quality.

May King Lettuce—A decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matures a large handsome, light green head, practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory, and the earliest of all to form a remarkable head.

Big Boston—A most desirable sort, either for forcing or outdoor planting. It always produces large, solid, saleable heads.

Early Prize Head (Seed White)—This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden. The leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged with brownish red and sweet.

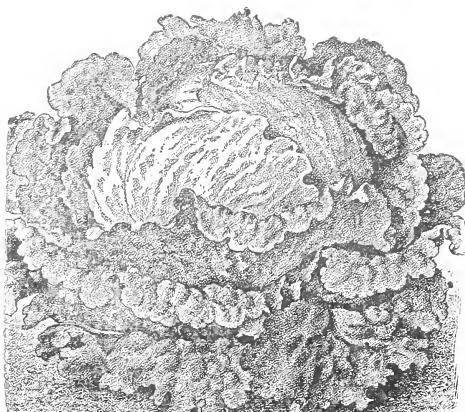
Hanson Improved—Large, well formed heads, very compact and the very best for summer heading out doors.

Iceberg—A large, late, crisp cabbage-heading variety; heads very firm and hard, and well blanched; leaves unusually broad and somewhat blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color light green with faint brown tracing on the border; quality good.

Tennis Ball (Black Seeded)—A very reliable, adaptable, sure heading sort. Can be sown in this section around the first of August and protected over winter, for forcing in the spring or open ground.



Grand Rapids



May King

Tennis Ball (White Seeded)—One of the best forcing sorts for hotbeds.

Brown Lettuce or American Gathering—One of the best brown leaved lettuce on the market.

Wonderful Header—A very large, late, Cabbage Heading variety, with large, crumpled, dark green leaves, similar to New York Cabbage.

Cos Lettuce (Romaine or Italian Lettuce)—Having narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf heads, very sweet.

Dutch Butter (Private Stock)—A medium sized head; light green leaves, with delicate yellow heart. The outer leaves are tipped brown on the edges. Suitable for forcing or out door planting.

Grand Rapids Extra Selected Stock—This special strain has been carefully selected for green house forcing. Nothing better. Per trade packet, 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00. Post Paid.

PRICES—On the above Lettuces are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19) Our Seeds are all Tested.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MANGELS OR CATTLE BEET



Mangel Wurzel

hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of soil in a hoed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungus foes as the cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is always advisable for these crops. One gallon land plaster and one tablespoonful of turpentine well mixed, or air-slacked lime, soot or road dust sprinkled lightly over plants will stop the ravages of insects. Also try tobacco dust; it is a fertilizer as well as an insect destroyer. A few moth balls around the hill will drive the striped bug away. One ounce will plant 15 hills; 6 pounds are needed for an acre.

Golden Champlain—This melon proved to be a wonder last year and met with tremendous success. It is the earliest and best melon grown, this is what the originator says of it. The Golden Champlain Melon is the earliest melon and it can be grown much farther North than any high quality melon yet introduced. It usually blossoms and throws out laterals before the main vines are 6 in. long and real fruit sets on them, which develop rapidly from eight to fifteen large melons to the hill in a cluster, near where the seeds were planted and they ripen in from fifty-seven to sixty days after planting the seeds, or three weeks earlier than the Hackensack Paul Rose or Emerald Gem. This melon has a very hardy, strong growing vine which feeds the fruit rapidly, causing earliness and high quality, golden yellow firm flesh, fine grained and very sweet; outside green and well netted; size varies from 1½ to 8½ lbs. First settings are globes in shape, second and third settings oblong, and in favorable seasons we have picked three distinct crops from the same vines, picking every day for two months and nine days. This melon is grown successfully in the Lake Champlain region, which has high altitude and short cloudy seasons. It has proved as great an advent in melon culture as the Concord Grape did sixty years ago in Grape Culture. Price Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00. Post Paid.

Lake Champlain—An extremely early melon of Gem type and color. True stock seed from original grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ½ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Emerald Gem—One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald-green; flesh a handsome salmon color

CULTURE—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent tool to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the variety cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre. Mangels delight in deep, rich soil, so plow well.

Mammoth Prize Long Red—The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; this is the best for deep soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; Post Paid. By Express or Freight 10c, etc.

Yellow Tankard or Golden Tankard—Best and most popular for dairy farming; said to contain a large amount of sugar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; Post Paid. By Express or Freight 10c, etc.

White Silesian Sugar—The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well. Much relished by stock and poultry for winter feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; Post Paid.

Special prices on Mangels in quantities. State your wants.

MELON—MUSK

CULTURE—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry. Hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way for Muskmelons, 5 to 10 feet for Watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed mix a few handfuls of well rotted manure in each

hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of soil in a hoed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungus foes as the cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is always advisable for these crops. One gallon land plaster and one tablespoonful of turpentine well mixed, or air-slacked lime, soot or road dust sprinkled lightly over plants will stop the ravages of insects. Also try tobacco dust; it is a fertilizer as well as an insect destroyer. A few moth balls around the hill will drive the striped bug away. One ounce will plant 15 hills; 6 pounds are needed for an acre.

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Emerald Gem

MELON—MUSK (Continued)

and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotbeds and restaurants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 1c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35. Post Paid.

Hackensack's Extra Early Improved—A selection from an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Post Paid.

Citron, Colorado Preserving—An improvement on the old Preserving Citron; seeds green, fruit round to oblong; very productive. Price, Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. Post Paid.

MELON—WATER

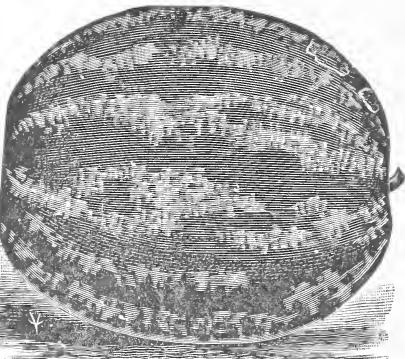
(Wasser Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce for Thirty Hills, 4 or 5 Pounds in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—See directions given under Musk-melons. Watermelons, however, are slightly less subject to "bug" depredation and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

Hungarian Honey—One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35. Post Paid.

Harris' Earliest—An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for northern latitudes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25. Post Paid.



Harris' Earliest

MUSTARD

CULTURE—In the spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowing should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Southern Giant Curled—The true curled leaved variety so popular in the South for spring greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

CULTURE—Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, 2 feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, 3 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. One ounce will plant a row about 200 ft. long.

Perkins Mammoth Green Pod—One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

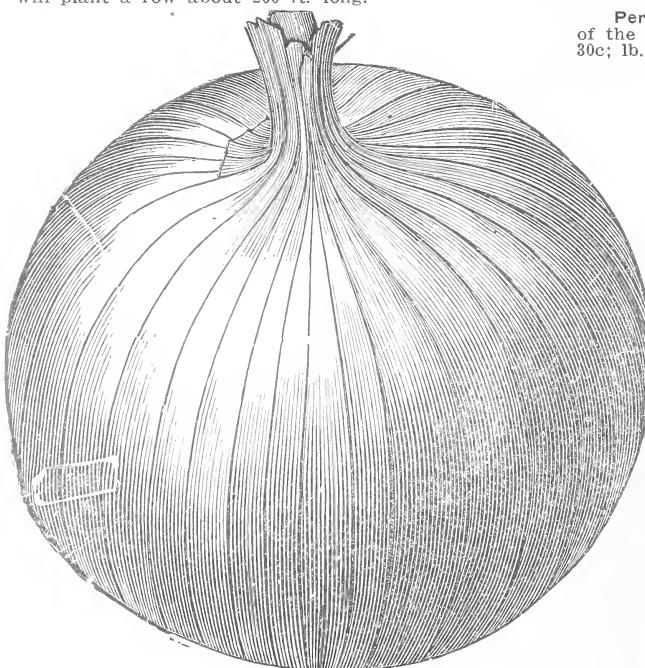
ONION SEED

Oignon (Fr.); Zwiebel (Ger.); Cipolla (Ital.)

One Ounce for 100 ft of Drill, 5 or 6 lbs in Drills for an Acre. For Sets, from 50 to 60 pounds.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED

CULTURE—For dry (fall) bulbs, select a clean, well-drained and well manured piece of land, prepare a perfect seed bed, and sow seeds early in spring in drills 15 inches or so apart, using 5 to 6 pounds of fresh seed per acre. Use wheel-hoe and weeder freely, and thin plants to stand at least 2 inches apart in the rows. Pull when tops begin to die down, cure and sell, or store in cool dry place. For sets, select clean, sandy soil of medium fertility, prepare it well in early spring and at once sow in drills a foot apart, using 40 to 60 pounds of seed per acre. Gather the sets when ripe, cure and store in a dry, airy place. They may be wintered in a slightly frozen condition, but must be protected from repeated freezing and thawing.



Yellow Globe, Lake County Strain

ONION SEED (Continued)

In early spring following plant them in shallow drills 12 inches apart, and about 2 inches apart in the drill. By sowing seed of the Spanish type, such as the Prizetaker and Southport Globes, under glass in January, February, or even March, and transplanting in April to open ground 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows, bulbs of immense size may be produced.

Yellow Globe, or Lake County Strain—This is the celebrated Yellow Globe, which is grown so largely in Lake County, Ohio, where our seed comes from. It is the best seller and largest cropper of any Onion grown. In shape somewhat of the Southport strain, color bright yellow, with the smallest neck and root of any Onion grown. So well has the stock seed of this strain been selected and bred each season that there are no stiff necks among them. The seed that we offer from this strain is the pure stock, true to its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50. Post Paid.

Ohio Yellow Globe—Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow Onion. The heaviest yield of Onions is from rich, black lands. On such soils globe Onions with a somewhat flattened base gives largest returns. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50. Post Paid.

Prize taker (American Grown)—A very handsome Onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellow brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the largest sorts. If started very early in hotbeds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50. Post Paid.

Large Red Wetherfield—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our pedigree strain unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50. Post Paid.

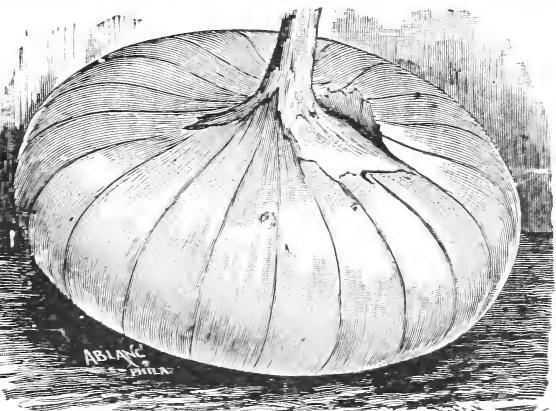
White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A large, flat white Onion, of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained; a good keeper; more extensively sown for sets than any other white variety; also a good pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00. Post Paid.

White Globe—Pure white color, mild flavor, and equally as good for keeping as the yellow sorts. It is best to dry these onions in a shady place, where they will get plenty of air. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00. Post Paid.

Yellow Strasburg, or Yellow Dutch—The great set Onion; the most popular variety for sets, grown largely by market gardeners around Philadelphia. The sets of this variety grow round and plump. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50. Post Paid.

White Queen—A rapid growing small, flat, early white Onion; grown extensively for sets, pickling and bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50. Post Paid.

Extra Early Barletta—This is an extra early, very small, round, hard, and handsome variety. The color is a beautiful waxy white; flavor mild and delicate. It is the Onions used in all famous pickling factories in our own country. A favorite for the home garden, as bulbs grown from seed will mature as early as those raised from the ordinary Onion sets. The best variety for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00. Post Paid.



Yellow Strasburg

ONION SETS

We will have no fancy Erie Sets to offer this year as crop was an entire failure, there only being enough stock for further propagation. We will, however, have the following Sets to offer:

Choice Western Yellow Sets—35c qt.; \$2.00 pk. Postpaid to 2 and 3 zone.

Fancy White Sets—35c qt.; \$2.25 pk. Post Paid to 2 and 3 zone.

Egyptian or Winter Sets—These are hardy and stay out all winter and are the first green onions in the spring. When once set out they usually come up every year. Per qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00. Post Paid to 2 and 3 zone.



Champion Moss Triple Curled Parsley

PARSLEY

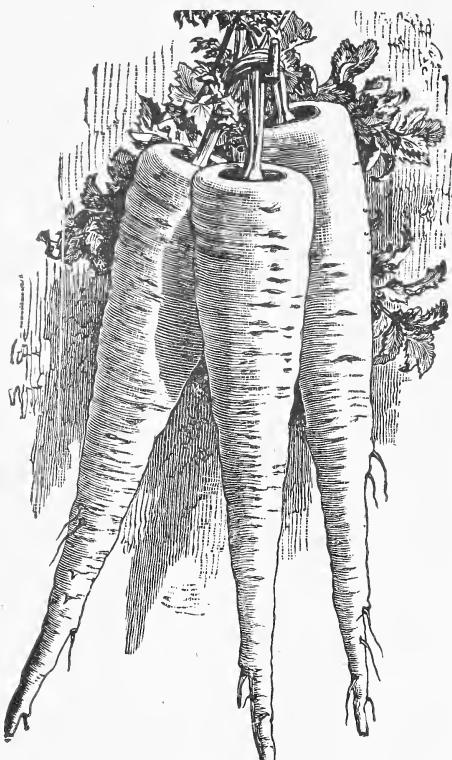
Persil (Fr.); Petersilie (Ger.); Prezzeroolo (Ital.)
One Ounce will sow a Row 100 feet long.

After soaking the seed for a few hours in warm water it should be sown in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thinned out so the plants will stand 4 inches apart in the row. It takes parsley seed from 3 to 6 weeks ordinarily to germinate, so that a little patience in growing this is necessary. Parsley can be continued over winter, if given a heavy covering of long manure.

Champion Moss Triple Curled Parsley—Beautifully crimped and curled. It can be cut the year round. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c. Post Paid.

Hamburg, or Rooted—The fleshy roots are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c. Post Paid.

PARSNIP



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Ameer—This new Pea will take the place of all extra early sorts when better known; resembles the Alaska in appearance; height 3 feet; has larger pods and is a better yielder. Seeds green, lightly dented. This is the coming Extra Early Pea.

***Gradus** is the earliest large podded, wrinkled Sweet Pea grown. The pods are of the same size and quality as the Telephone and are ready to pick soon after the earliest. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

***World's Record**, a new variety on the order of Gradus, which it resembles in many ways, though slightly earlier, more dwarf and productive. Height 2 feet. Vines moderately stout, light green; pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, fairly broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 9 very large, dark green peas of exceptional quality.

***Extra Early Premium Gem**, an improved and more dwarf strain of McLean's Little Gem. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Foliage dark green; pods light green 3 in. long, round, square ended and well filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of good quality; very productive.

***Little Marvel**—This pea will take the place of early Dwarf Peas when better known; vines 12 in. high, with larger pods than Nott's or American Wonder; a heavy bearer, flavor unsurpassed.

***Sutton's Excelsior**—The finest Dwarf Early Sugar Pea grown. The very best for the private home garden; has very large, broad pods, filled with large peas, tender and most delicious flavor. Give this sort a trial. Height 15 in.

***Telephone Selected Stock**—Our selected stock of Telephone Peas is Simon Pure. We claim that this strain will produce larger and longer pods, deeper green in color, and Peas of richer flavor, than others. Height 3 ft.

Alderman—This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, and dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green. The Peas are the largest size and unsurpassed in quality.

Panais (Fr.); Pasinake (Ger.); Pastinaca (Ital.). One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 5 lbs. per acre.

Sow early in the spring in drills about 24 inches apart, covering the seed slightly; when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, then thin out so the roots will develop; cultivate well during the growing season.

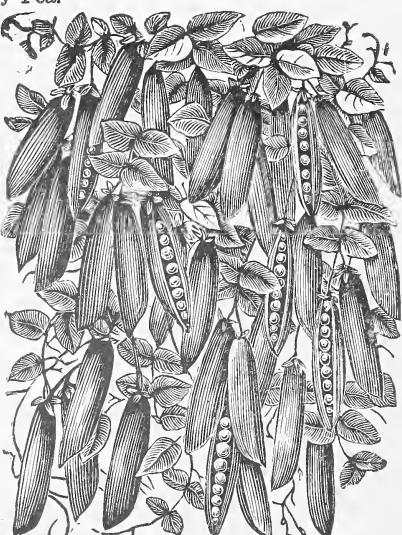
Improved Sugar, or Hollow Crown—A very thick, broad-topped root, which makes it lift easily. Flesh is very fine grained and sweet, while the outer surface is smooth and almost white. It yields enormous crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00. Post Paid.

PEAS

Pois (Fr.); Erbsen (Ger.); Pisello (Ital.). One quart to 100 ft. of Drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels per acre

CULTURE—Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth, of vines with few pods. Sow the early smooth, round sorts as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. After that there is danger of mildew. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seeds in single drills, or in double drills, six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, or for the late sorts seven to eight inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well, and draw the earth twice to the vines during the growth. Bunch the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing.

All Peas marked (*) indicate wrinkled or sugar sorts.



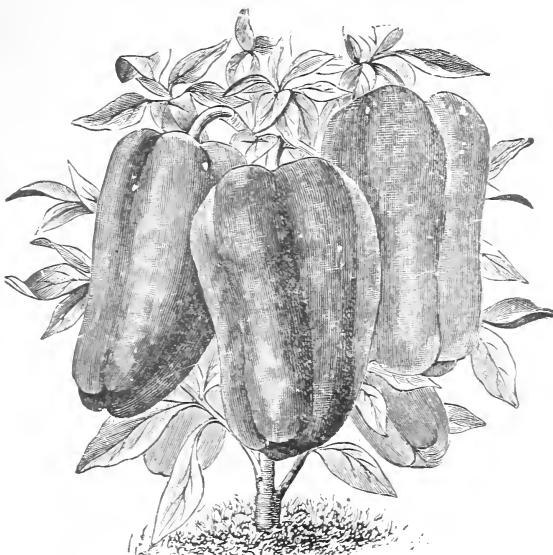
Little Marvel

Our trials this last season have again proven this to be the best dwarf pea for the Home Garden.

PEAS (Continued)

*Dwarf Grey Seed Sugar—Edible Pods. Height 2 ft.

PRICES on all above Peas are: Pkt., 10c; Pt., 35c; Qt., 60c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight: Pt., 30c; Qt., 50c; Pk., \$3.00; Bu., \$11.00. All packets of Peas contain 3 oz.



large size. Heavy bearer for so large a pepper. Flesh large and upright, mature early and are much more productive than Chinese Giant. Our stock of this pepper is from a fancy selected strain and we can supply high grade seed. Price, Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Pimento Tomato-Shaped Pepper, Very Thick-Meated and Mild—This very popular variety used extensively by the Spanish people in their pimento salads. It is a thick meated variety of mild flavor, being brilliant red in flesh and very productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Neapolitan—This is the earliest of the large, mild red Peppers, grows about two feet high and is completely laden with fine Peppers about four inches long and three inches in diameter. Worthy of a place in every garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Large Red Cayenne—Pods long, slender, bright red, very sharp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Red Chili—Used for making pepper sauce. Pods small, conical, scarlet; pungent; plants very fruitful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Anaheim Chili Pepper—A variety introduced in California and is largely used both dried and for canning. It is about 7 inches long and has very thick flesh. While this variety belongs to the Chili class, it is not as pungent as some of the smaller sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

Potiron (Fr.); Grosse Kurbis (Ger.); Zucca (Ital.).

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the corn field; but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, 4 plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines as they will mix.

Sugar Pie Pumpkin—A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00. Post Paid.

Calhoun Pie Pumpkin—This is the finest sweet pumpkin we know of. Medium size and of excellent quality. Skin cream color, flesh salmon pink; once used always wanted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50. Post Paid.

Connecticut Field—The common field pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c. Post Paid.

RADISH

Petite Rave Fr.); Rettig (Ger.); Havenelli (Ital.).

One ounce to 100 feet of Drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an Acre.

OUR STOCK OF RADISH SEED IS THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PROCURED

CULTURE To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow rapidly; whenever growth is checked by drought or cold weather, they become tough and pithy. Rich, light, sandy soil suits them best. For the forcing crops, sow seeds in hotbeds in rows 5 to 6 inches apart, and thin the plants as the ground becomes warm. Seed of winter varieties should be sown in mid-summer.

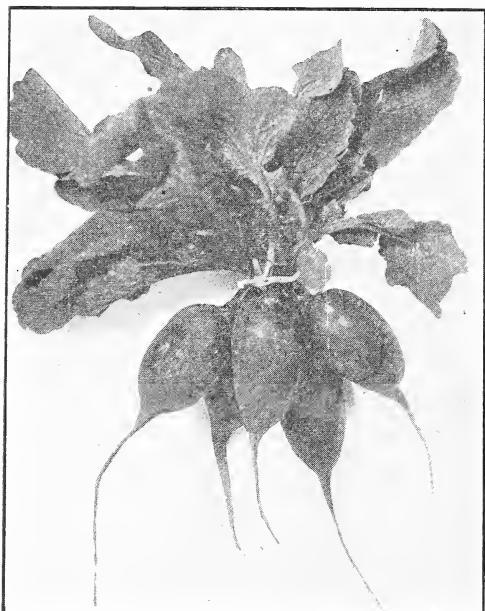
Siegel's Extra Early Forcing—or Saxa—The earliest of the forcing Radishes; will produce Radishes size of a copper cent in 16 days. Round, bright scarlet and with the smallest possible top. This will take the place of all others when better known, for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop. (See Page 19)

Our Seeds are all Tested.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

RADISH (Continued)



Vick's Scarlet Globe

other finest-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground.

Cincinnati Market—Best long scarlet short top; extra early.

Golden Globe—Round turnip-shaped, crisp and tender, of a fine yellow color. One of the summer sorts.

White Giant Stuttgart—The roots are large, top-shaped and frequently four inches in diameter and of equal length; of a clear white color; a fine summer or fall Radish.

White Strasburg—Roots are about five inches long, thick at the shoulder and abruptly tapering; skin and flesh pure white, and remain firm and brittle longer than most varieties.

Gournay Long Violet Radish—This is a long purple, short top Radish, prized by the Hollanders.

White Chinese—Half long stump rooted; finest Fall Radish grown.

Persian Coal Black, New Sort—Long stump rooted, color shiny black, flesh white, tender and crisp; one of the best winter sorts we ever had.

PRICES on the above Radishes are:
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
Post Paid 2 and 3 Zone.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19)

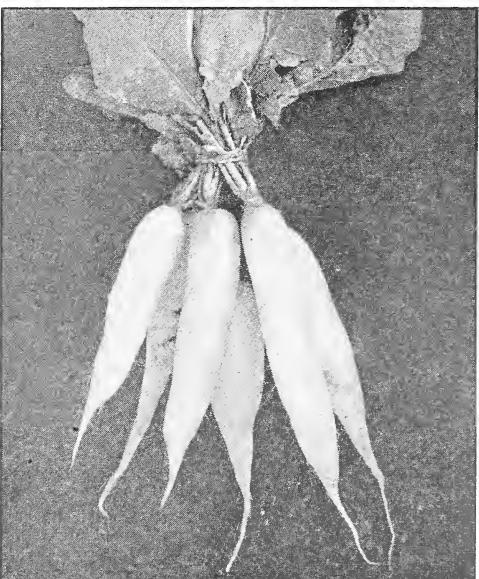
Our Seeds are all Tested.

Vick's Scarlet Globe Fancy Selected Stock—Our strain of this stock is the finest on the market; if you have never used our selected strain give it a trial and get one of the best Radishes grown. The Radishes grow globular in shape, and are of a most brilliant cardinal-red color. It will stand considerable heat, therefore, it is a quick forced, and the quality is fine, being crisp and tender. It is by far the best variety for forcing, and also does well in open ground, thus making it an extremely valuable and desirable sort for planting in the home garden and for market gardener's use.

Rosy Gem Turnip White Tip—Produces a small round root, with bright scarlet top and a clear white circle on tip, just above and including the slender tap root. So popular is the Scarlet Turnip White Tip that special strains have been offered under many names; our stock is equal to the best offered.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, white tipped.

White Icicle—The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the Radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any



White Icicle

RUTABAGA OR SWEET TURNIP

CULTURE—The same as for Turnips, only have to be sown earlier for main crop.

Improved Rutabaga or Swede—A fine quality of Yellow Globe, very desirable for table use.

Danish Improved Rutabaga—Pedigree strain for stock feeding, yellow purple tops. This is the heaviest cropper of all, and the best for sowing with corn for stock feeding.

White Russian—White skinned; very sweet and desirable for table use.

PRICES on above: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00. Post Paid 2 and 3
 Zones. By Express or Freight, lb., 90c.

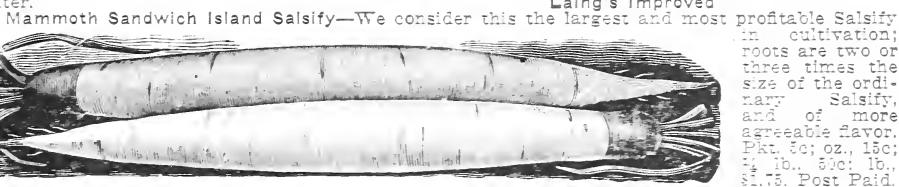


SALSIFY (OYSTER PLANT)

Salsolfs (Fr.); Hafer Wurzel (Ger.);
 Salsifia (Ital.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of
 drill, 10 lbs. per acre.

Culture—When cooked the roots have something the flavor and odor of oysters. They may be boiled, used in soups, or grated and fried as fritters. Culture the same as for parsnips and carrots. Roots are perfectly hardy, and may be left in the ground all winter.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

SORREL

Large leaved. Relished principally by the French people, who use it as a spinach dressing; also as a salad. Has an acid flavor. A sowing lasts several years. Being hardy, the seed stalks should be cut off when they appear. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

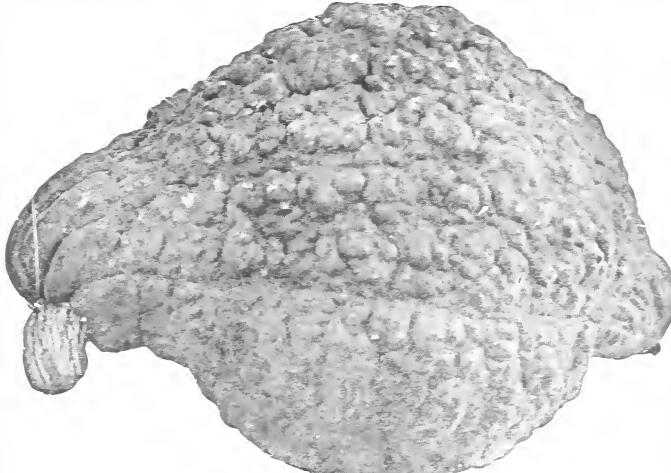
SQUASH

Course (Fr.); Speisse Kurbis (Ger.); Zucca (Ital.)

One ounce will plant 20 to 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds are required for an acre.

CULTURE—Squash seed should be planted about the same time and in much the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons. The hills should be 9 feet apart each way, slightly elevated and highly manured. Bush varieties may be planted closer together. Use plenty of seed, as the bugs will destroy some plants.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—A standard summer variety; good either for home or market gardeners; large size. Pkt. 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.15. Post Paid.



Chicago Warted Hubbard

Giant Summer Crook-neck—Double the size of the ordinary Crooknecks and very warty, but similar in other respects. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.50. Post Paid.

Warted Hubbard—This strain, without doubt, grows the finest Hubbard in existence. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell, which is one of the features in a long-keeping Squash; it also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a Hubbard Squash is the more delicate and sweet the flesh will be found to be. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.50. Post Paid.

Golden Hubbard—Similar to Hubbard except color, which is orange yellow; has a rich marrow flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.15. Post Paid.

SPINACH

Epinard (Fr.); Spinat (Ger.); Spinaccio (Ital.)
One ounce for 100 feet of Drill; Thirty pounds for an acre.
Special Prices Given on Spinach in Quantities.

New Victoria Spinach, or Long Standing—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of true Savoy appearance, and of the finest quality. Victoria is the best sort for early spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Post Paid.

New Zealand—This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities where the ordinary Spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of the other kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Bloomsdale Savoy—A very good variety for fall planting. Prices, Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Post Paid.

Triumph Improved—A desirable variety for spring sowing. Extra thick green leaves. Prices, Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Post Paid.

TOBACCO

One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

CULTURE—Sow seeds for plants early in spring in frames or seedbeds, using soil well enriched with wood-ashes. Transplant to open when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation as for corn.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—One of the best varieties for cigar wrappers. The leaves are of good width and length and grow closely on stalk. Also fine for Pipe Tobacco and the best for this latitude. Price, Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

TOMATO

Pomme d'Armour (Fr.); Liebes Apfel (Ger.); Pomo d'oro (Ital.)

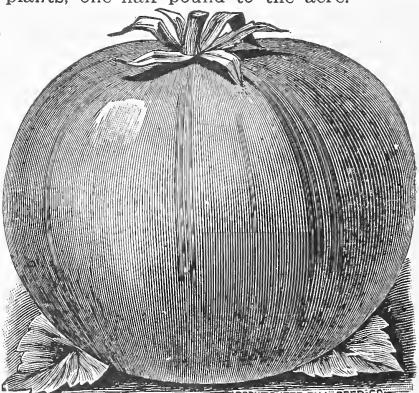
Sow in the house or hotbed about March 1st, transplant when 3 inches high and again later to produce vigorous specimens. Set plants outdoors about May 1st in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches in the row or in hills 4 feet apart each way. Properly grown, Tomatoe Plants should be supported. One ounce seed will produce about 1,000 plants, one-half pound to the acre.

Earliana Selected—The earliest and best of the very early Tomatoes; very productive for an early sort; fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in cluster in center of plant; color bright scarlet. Our selected strain of Earliana proved again to be a money maker for the gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25. Post Paid.

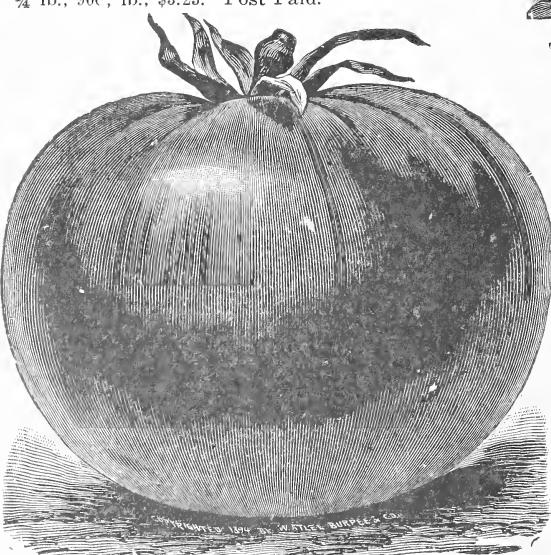
Bonny Best—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel; fruit somewhat smaller, very smooth and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of plant; ripens uniformly and is very productive; color bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25. Post Paid.

John Baer—An early, productive, red Tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid, uniform stock of this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25. Post Paid.

Chalk's Jewel—An exceptionally fine early variety, about ten days later than Earliana; fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid; color crimson; a good canning sort for the North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25. Post Paid.



Spark's Earliana.



Chalk's Early Jewel

Livingston's New Manyfold Tomato—Brightest red inside and out; earliest big red sort, and a heavy cropper, which its name implies, and on our trial grounds it was the most promising of all. Per Pkt., 20c.

New Stone—This Tomato is a great favorite with the canners, being a large, deep red apple shaped Tomato, and very meaty; considered a little late unless season is favorable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Ponderosa, the Beef Steak Tomato—A purple-fruited Tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered a very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. Post Paid.

Dwarf Giant—A dwarf type of the true Ponderosa; very meaty, of rich purple red, gigantic size, a fine shipper. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

TOMATO (Continued)

Golden Queen—Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid; color golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Preserving Tomatoes—The following small-fruited varieties are used for making preserves, and are also quite ornamental while growing in the garden. Red Plum, Yellow Plum. Each 5c per pkt.

TURNIP

Navet (Fr.); Herbst Ruben (Ger.); Navone, Rapa (Ital.)

One ounce of seed for 100 feet drill; 2 pounds per acre, broadcast

CULTURE—The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. For an early crop, sow early in the spring in drills about a foot apart, or broadcast and thin out. For a general crop, sow from the first of July to the last of August, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches. Should the crop be destroyed, harrow the ground immediately and sow again.

Early Purple Top Straped Leaves—One of the old stand-bys.

Early Snowball—A variety of medium size, round as a ball and pure white skin and flesh. One of the best for the table.

Purple Top White Globe—Extra early; most popular sort grown.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball—A distinct variety, one of the most delicately flavored of the yellow fleshed Turnips.

PRICES on above Turnips are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BIRD SEED AND SUPPLIES

We handle nothing but fresh, clean and reliable bird seed and bird foods. In our mixture for canary birds we put nothing but the very best recleaned seed in such proportion best suited for the health of the bird.

Mixed Bird Seed, Canary Rape, Millet, mixed in the right proportion. Per lb., 15c; by mail 18c per pound.

Plain Canary—Best recleaned seed. Per lb., 13c; by mail 18c.

Rape—Recleaned small German. Per lb., 15c; by mail 20c.

Millet—Either Red or Yellow. Per lb., 13c; by mail 18c.

Maw—European grown. Per lb., 40c; by mail 45c.

Hemp—Recleaned seed. Per lb., 18c; by mail 18c.

Lettuce Seed—Non germinating. Per lb., 40c; by mail 45c.

Bird Gravel—Per package, 10c; by mail 15c.

Cuttle Bone—Choice large selected pieces, each 10c; per lb., \$1.00. Post Paid.

Mite Exterminator—Sure death to the mites which infest the cage and birds. Per pkg, 25c; by mail, 30c.

Bird Bitters—A specific for the restoration of song and an unfailing remedy for nearly all diseases of cage birds. Price per bottle, 25c. Not mailable.

Bird Manna—Keeps birds in constant song, improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Can be fastened to the cage. Price each 20c; per doz., \$1.50. Post Paid.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed—One of the best parrot foods on the market. Also one of the best for poultry, especially when moulting. Price per lb., 12c; by mail, 18c.

Parrot Food—Put up in packages. Very good as a conditioner and in keeping plumage glossy. Per pkg., 15c; by mail, 20c.

TO ENRICH YOUR LAND AND KEEP IT RICH

LEGUMES WITHOUT BACTERIA ROB THE SOIL OF NITROGEN

"The peculiar value of legumes for maintaining and increasing the fertility of soil is due to certain bacteria which develop nodules upon the roots of leguminous plants and which have the unique power of rendering the free nitrogen of the atmosphere available for plant growth. Without these bacteria, legumes, like other crops, exhaust the soil of its combined nitrogen." —See Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.

Nodule Bacter—For Inoculation is delivered ready to use. Easy to apply, add a little water, sprinkle on the seed and thoroughly mix. Full directions for use on each package.

Nodule Bacter is prepared for the following crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Red, White and Alsike Clover. 1 peck size, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, \$1.00; bu. size, \$1.90; $\frac{5}{8}$ bu. size, \$8.00. Post Paid. Also for Soy Beans, Garden and Field Beans. Vetches. Peas and Field Peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, 60c; 1 bu. size, \$1.00; 2 bu. size, \$1.90; 10 bu. size, \$8.00.

It is also put up for gardens, a combination culture sufficient to inoculate two quarts. Sweet Peas, Garden Peas and Beans. Price 35c. Post Paid.

For best results Inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop. Our Seeds are all Tested.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

POPULAR CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

Our Flower Seeds are the cream of the Flower Kingdom, the selection of each kind is the very best of its class. We only handle the popular sorts, such as are used mostly for bouquets.

Flowers are divided into three classes:

1. **Annuals**—Plants that grow, bloom, raise seeds and die the same year.

2. Biennials—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.

3. Perennials—Which bloom the second season but last several years, and may be propagated by the division of the roots.

Annuals are only sown in the spring, but Biennials and Perennials can be sown in late summer, wintered over, and, by so doing, gain one year's time. These two kinds of plants can, on the approach of winter, be potted and carried in the house, where they will bloom through the winter.



Arctotis—Grandis (African Daisy)—A remarkable, handsome annual from Southwest Africa. Flowers are large and showy, making bushes two to three feet high, and is very valuable for a cut flower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Extra Early Express, or Early Wonder Aster—These are the earliest blooming Asters, commencing to bloom latter part of June where sown early. Flowers large and fully of the Comet type. Mixed colors per Pkt., 15c; oz., \$2.25.

Heart of France—The best pure bred Aster ever introduced. All others have somber shades of blue or too much yellow in the color pigments. Heart of France opens red as the ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The petals appear strikingly changeable, showing now a glow and sheen quite unique, now a soft warm texture. In any light, natural or artificial, Heart of France is startlingly beautiful and will command instant admiration. Price, per Pkt., 15c; oz., \$2.50.

Asters, New American Beauty Type—This new class of Asters belong to the giant branching class, with large full double flowers and incurved petals, borne on stout stems 15 to 24 inches long, they resemble Chrysanthemums more than anything else, and are very desirable for cut flowers. We have them in the following colors: Lavender, September Pink, Purple, and Rose. Per Pkt., 15c; separate or mixed colors. Will also have plants of these to offer in season.

Giant Branching Comet Aster—These are the finest double Aster we know of and this last season, surpassed all sorts we compared them with; they start to bloom medium early until late in the fall. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. The plants are of healthy and luxuriant growth, about 2 ft., each bearing 25 to 40 flowers. Bedded out, they are exceedingly showy. Mixed colors per Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 90c. Also in separate colors, White, Shell Pink, Purple and Rose type. Per Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.20.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)—Camellia flowered. The blossoms of this variety are of perfect form, large, very double and are produced in the greatest abundance. Choicest mixed, per Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

of colors. Bachelor Buttons do best on limestone, or soil well limed. We have the double blue and single and double mixed colors. Per Pkt., Double Blue, 10c; mixed colors, per Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Calendula (Orange King)—The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those of the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19) Our Seeds are all Tested.

FLOWER SEEDS—ANNUALS (Continued)

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Candytuft—Universally known and cultured, considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds for masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April flowers from July till frost comes. Hardy and easy to cultivate. Hyacinth-flowered, in separate colors, Flesh Color, Lilac, Crimson and White, or mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Carnations—Bloom in four months from seed. Seed sown in March or April, begin blooming in early summer. Plant vigorous, self-dwarf, neat. If sown under glass will yield a brilliant display of flowers until frost. Chabaud's Earliest Mixed Colors. per pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.60.

Castor Bean (Ricinus)—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high. **Zanzibariensis**—The best sort. per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

The Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Choldsc)—Plants grow two to three feet high, the blooms starting early with a central head, rounded and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost; but all continue to expand and glow with a deepening richness of color, a dark crimson scarlet. Per pkt. 10c.

Coix-Lachrymae (Job's Tears)—An ornamental grass with curious seeds which may be used as beads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Cosmos—This plant is of strong growth, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in April or May and transplanted to open ground will produce plants 3 to 6 feet high, by September, and from then till November will be covered with hundreds of blossoms three inches across, resembling single Dahlias. Early Mammoth Flowering and Late Mammoth Flowering. per pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Didiscus—Blue Lace Flower—A beautiful blue annual resembling Queen Anne lace. Pkt. 10c

Four O'clock or Marvel of Peru—The flowers of this old-fashioned favorite open about four o'clock in the afternoon and fade the next morning. Two feet high, with bright foliage and fragrant flowers of desirable colors. Set plants two feet apart. Make a nice hedge if set a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground where plants are desired. The roots may be taken up in the autumn and preserved through the winter for spring planting, in the same manner as Dahlias. **Marvel of Peru**—Mixed colors, per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00. Post Paid.

Gourds, Mixed—These belong to the cucumber family and are used for ornamental purposes, on account of their beautiful colorings and various shapes. Pkt. 10c.

Grasses, Ornamental, Mixed—2 to 3 ft. These are most useful for winter bouquets when combined with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt. 10c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, starlike, and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Sow every two weeks for a succession of blooms. Elegant hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Helichrysum (Straw Flower) Monstrosium Fl. Pl.—One of the best and most popular of the everlasting flowers; the varieties offered below are all of the Monstrosium type, producing large and more perfectly double flowers than the old variety. Valuable for cutting or decoration, either when fresh or in their dried state. Two feet. In separate colors. Fire Ball, Golden Ball, Salmon Pink, Silver Ball or White and Violet. Per pkt. 15c; or in mixed colors. 10c per pkt., oz. \$1.00.

Larkspur (Delphinium—Annual Larkspur)—Beautiful plants. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow seed in fall, or early in spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Lobelia—Crystal Palace, Compacta—This charming flower grows but six inches high and is used for making up borders or for ribbon bedding. Color deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

Malope—A favorite annual growing 3 ft. high, color pink or rose. Can be used as a background or to cover unsightly places. Pkt. 10c.

Marigolds—In late summer or when many Bedding Plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. The African and French Marigolds are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders, the latter are dwarfed in growth, with beautiful striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes, or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil with full exposure to the sun. A vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts, in connection with a few blue Larkspurs or Cornflowers, is very striking. **African Orange Prince, Double Deep Golden Yellow**. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Dwarf French Double Marigolds—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Mexican Fire Bush—A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant, very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout the summer and fall. It resembles a flowering fir tree. Foliage green in summer turning to beautiful red in fall. Pkt. 10c.

Nigronette—A well-known hardy annual, producing spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will bloom till killed by frost. Hardy annuals; 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Morning Glory—One of the most free-flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Hardy Annuals; 15 feet. Finest mixed, all colors. per pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Imperial Japanese—The flowers are of gigantic size, exquisite varieties of colors and magnificent marbled foliage. The flowers measure from four to six inches across. The colors are limitless in variety and very beautiful. Of easy culture, and if sown early will produce magnificently. Choicest mixed, per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mysotis or Forget-Me-Not—A beautiful Annual, rich blue in color. Pkt. 10c.

For best results inculcate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19) Our Seeds are all Tested.

FLOWER SEEDS—ANNUALS (Continued)

Nasturtiums—None of the old fashioned plants deserve their renewal of popularity better than the Nasturtiums, so brilliant and varied in color, free in bloom, and picturesque in appearance. Hardy habit growth, even in hottest suns and poor soils; prime favorite for cut flower work and personal adornment. The mixture we offer contains the newest hybrids, as well as the distinct old varieties, all in very best proportion, giving them a marvelous display of colors, carrying from cream-white to the very darkest red tall sorts in the finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Nasturtium (Dwarf)—Choice mixture of all leading colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Nicotiana (Sweet Scented Tobacco)—This flower grows to a height of 4 ft. and can be used as a border flower. Pkt. 10c.

Pansies, Siegel's Elite Extra Large Flowered—Comprises the choice of the large flowering varieties. After repeated trials with samples from well-known specialists in Pansy growing, we are satisfied our Elite Mixture is equal to any. Pansies are cool weather plants. Can be grown in partial shade, and want to be watered often. Our packets contain 750 seeds, price per Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; 1 oz., \$3.75.

Petunia—Few plants will make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer till fall. Their richness of color, fragrance and continued blooming make them general favorites. It is likewise one of the leading flowers for window display and porch boxes. Finest mixed, per Pkt., 10c; per oz., \$1.60.

Petunia, Improved Rosy Morn—The plants are bushy and compact, the medium size flowers, produced in great abundance throughout the entire summer and fall are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots and beds. Per Pkt., 20c.

Petunia, California Ruffled Monsters—These are the most perfect and most beautiful Petunias in existence; they are unexcelled the world over in size and color and color combination. The remarkable beauty is difficult to describe. Per Pkt., 50c.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—This beautiful hardy annual has few equals for beds, bouquets, etc. The colors are rich and brilliant and the flowers appear all summer. Our seed is selected with the utmost care; 1 foot high. Finest mixed per Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

Pinks, Dianthus (Chinensis)—Annual. Pink flower the same season if seed be sown early. They are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Double mixed, per Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Royal Pinks—An improved strain of annual sorts; the flowers are single and have a range of the most brilliant colors. Per Pkt., 10c; per oz., 75c.

Poppy—A great variety of brilliant colors and various shapes. Hardy annual. Single and double mixed. Per Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Shirley Poppies (Mixed)—These are marvelous flowers. Petals like shimmery silk. Colors both soft and bright. Satiny-white marbled rose; also crimson scarlet, rose and pink. Trembling, nodding little beauties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)—An elegant hardy annual with fine cut foliage, and large poppy-like flowers; in bloom from June until frost; fine for borders or large beds; 1 foot. Golden West Yellow and mixed colors, per Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Portulaca—For brilliant coloring, nothing can excel a bed of Portulaca, with its silky flowers glistening in the sunlight. It is very easily grown and no bedding plant equals the Portulaca for places exposed to the hot sun of mid-summer. It delights in extensive heat, and dry weather seems to have almost no effect on the plants. The plants are of low growth and spreading in habit, each plant covering a space of about two feet in diameter, and make a particularly brilliant show. Sow seeds in the open ground as soon as the weather is warm, or in a hotbed earlier. The plants can be transplanted when in full flower. Single varieties, fine mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c; pkt., 10c. Double mixed, per pkt., 20c.

Salpiglossis—A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest color, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Per pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens, (Scarlet Sage)—One of the most brilliant colored garden annuals and extremely useful for in front of verandas and along walks, etc. Seeds should be sown early in green house, hotbed or conservatory; temperature about 80° for the best results. Begins to bloom middle of August, and is one mass of scarlet and green until killed by frost. We find seedlings to be more satisfactory than shipped plants; they are not so stiff, more graceful. We always have fine seedling plants in season. Seed per pkt., 15c; per oz., \$2.50.

Stock, Ten Weeks—The Stocks, with their great variety of fine colors and large spikes of beautiful double flowers, are very popular among the Germans, and greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and diversity of color. Double Dwarf, German, finest mixed, pkt., 5c. Intermediate, Large Flowered Double Early, finest mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

Sunflower, Chrysanthemum Flowered—Rich golden yellow flowers, perfectly double, resembling a Chrysanthemum or Dahlia; 7 feet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

The Spencer Type of Sweet Pea—Are becoming very popular with their large fluted flowers. The latest shades in Spencers are certainly fine, containing white, pink, scarlet, lavender, blue and maroon colors. Our mixed stock is made up of the very best sorts.

King Edward Spencer—Deep rich carmine-scarlet. The wings are also carmine-scarlet, and on reverse side deep rosy carmine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c. Post Paid.

Countess Spencer—A soft rose-pink, which deepens at the outer edge and becomes still richer in cool weather. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c. Post Paid.

Illuminator Spencer—Bright salmon cerise sparkling with orange, very charming. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00. Post Paid.

Dorothy Eckford—This is the best white Sweet Pea ever produced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c. Post Paid.

Black Knight—Deep Maroon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Wedgewood—Beautiful blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Primrose Spencer—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Spencer Type Mixed—This mixture contains all the best sorts of Spencers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c. Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Sweet Peas with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19) Our Seeds are all Tested.

FLOWER SEEDS—ANNUALS (Continued)

Siegel's Gilt Edge Mixture—One of the Grande Flora Type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25. Post Paid.

For Best Results Inoculate Sweet Peas With Nodule Bacter.

Verbena—The Verbena is one of the most effective bedding plants and unrivaled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flowers. They flower continually from spring to late in the autumn, and are always thrifty and free blooming. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00. Mammoth Flowering, Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.75.

Zinnia—The New Giant Rubusta Zinnias we offer are the largest and finest of their class, with immense perfectly double flowers. They bloom profusely and constantly from the last day of June until killed by Autumn frosts. Seeds can be sown early in the open ground where plants are to flower. Our assorted colors are beautiful. Seed selected from trial grounds. Per pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

Double Giant Buttercup Zinnia—This Buttercup strain, last season's novelty, has proven to be the most pleasing color of yellow yet seen in Zinnias, being a rich deep buttercup, producing flowers true to color and type. Per pkt., 20c.

FLOWER SEEDS—PERENNIALS

Achillea—(Milfoil Yarrow)—Achilleas are of easy culture and grow in any good garden soil. They are useful for border, wild garden or shrubbery; flowers white, very good for cutting. Pkt., 15c.

Anchusia Italica, Dropmore—Grows 5 ft. high, blooming during June and July, beautiful flowers of Gentian Blue. Pkt., 15c.

Anemone (Wind Flower)—Very pleasing for herbaceous border; fine large flowers, excellent for bouquets and table decoration. Pkt., 15c.

Aquilegias or Columbines—Hardy Perennials—These are among the most beautiful of spring and early summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Graceful spurred flowers on stems 3 feet or more above the foliage. Seed sown early in the spring will in most cases produce plants that will bloom the same season. Choicest mixed colors per pkt., 10c.

New Long Spurred Hybrids in mixed colors—Mrs. Scott Elliot strain. Per pkt., 20c. Plants in season.

Bellis Daisy, English Double—They are favorite perennials; seeds should be sown from June 1st till September, transplanting in the fall and protected during the winter, and they will flower the following spring. If sown in the spring they will flower in the autumn; 4 inches. Montosa Gigantea in separate colors. White and Pink, per pkt., 15c. Plants in season.

Canterbury Bells—A handsome biennial, with blue, white and rose-shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennials—Calycanthema Cup and Saucer—in separate colors, Blue, White, Pink, per pkt., 15c; or mixed colors, per pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis—Perennial, grandiflora, single golden yellow flowers of graceful form; invaluable for cutting. Coreopsis mixed with blue Delphinium or Larkspur, make beautiful bouquets. Blooms the entire summer. Per Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c. Plants in season.

Delphinium or Larkspur—The Hardy Larkspur are the finest of all our perennial plants. The prevailing colors are rich, clear shades of blue. The taller kinds furnish long spikes of bloom that are strikingly decorative, and last long time as cut-flowers. The plants have a long season of bloom, which can be greatly prolonged by keeping the seed stalks out and supplying plenty of water. The dark, handsome foliage is neat and attractive throughout the whole season. The plants are perfectly hardy. Seeds sown in the open ground in the spring will produce strong plants, some of which will flower the same season. Choicest Mixed Colors, per pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00. Belladonna, per pkt., 15c. Chinese Dark Blue, per pkt., 15c.

Fox Glove (Digitalis)—Showy and useful plants for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble-shaped, of all colors; new plants may be had by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 90c.

Gaillardia Grandiflora—A splendid garden Perennial and excellent for cutting, the large highly colored daisy-like flowers appear uninterrupted the entire season. Stout erect stems 15 to 18 inches long. Mixed colors, per pkt., 5c; oz., 50c. Plants in season.

Hollyhock—A great variety of brilliant colors combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of perennials. Height 5 feet. Charter's Double Finest Mixed, per pkt., 10c. Single mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Hardy Garden Pinks (or Grass Pinks)—These are elegant summer border plants, producing a wealth of deliciously fragrant flowers. Hardy perennial, mixed colors, per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

New Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant dazzling scarlet. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden poppies. One of the most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Brilliant Scarlet, per pkt., 10c.

Scabiosa (Pincushion)—Flowers on long stems, fine for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

Stokesia (Stokes Aster)—Blooms from July to October. Flowers rich blue, like a giant corn flower. Very distinct. Pkt., 15c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Baratus)—A well known and popular flower, which has been improved the last few years, making it a most desirable plant for the garden. The double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, produce a charming effect for beds and borders. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 40c.

The New Sweet William—Newport Pink—A distinct new color which originated in one of the far-famed gardens at Newport, R. I. In color it is what florists call watermelon pink or salmon-rose. Strikingly brilliant and beautiful; the flowers are borne in massive heads on stems 18 inches high. For mid-season mass-bedding it has no equal. It is also very effective for cutting. We have a nice lot of plants in season. Seed per pkt., 15c; two for 25c; oz., 60c.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)—Very handsome and showy border plant flowers having the ap-

For best results inoculate Peas and Beans with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.
(See Page 19)

Our Seeds are all Tested.

FLOWER SEEDS—PERENNIALS (Continued)

pearance at a distance of orange and red colored spear heads. Require protection over winter in this locality. Pkt., 15c.

Veronica Spicata (Speedwell)—Among the prettiest of herbaceous plants bearing in most cases blue flowers. Bloom from July to September, flowers 2 ft. high. Pkt., 15c.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)—Handsome cream white flowers much branched and densely packed with blooms, with sword-like foliage. Reaches height of 5 ft. Pkt., 15c.

ORIENTAL CLIMBERS

Canary Bird Vine (*Tropaeolum Carriense*)—One of the most charming annual climbers, bearing hundreds of pretty, fringed, bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Cobea Scardens—A climber of rapid growth, valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil. Large bell-shaped, purple flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Echinocystis Lobata (Climbing Wild Cucumber)—A rapid, luxuriant growing annual climber, very useful for quick effects. 30 to 50 feet. Per pkt., 5c.

New Early-Blooming Sky-Blue Moonflower—This strain is the result of a long continued selection and bursts into full bloom very quickly. Its lovely flowers, of which frequently one hundred and fifty are expanded at one time on the same plant, are from four to five inches across. The color is an exquisite sky-blue, with star-like indentation of a rose color. The vine grows very fast, attains from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and will be found most useful for adorning trellises, bowers, pillars, walls and balconies. Pkt., 15c.

Moon Flower (New Cross-Bred or Hybrid Variety)—This variety is of great value for the north, as it is in full bloom fully one month before the white-seeded. This flower measures 4 to 6 inches across, and are very numerous. Tender annual. Seed should be notched with a file before soaking and started early inside for best results. Per pkt., 15c. Plants ready in May.

Scarlet Runner (Green Pod)—While used principally for its flowering qualities, this makes a splendid winter shell bean. The bright red flowers are an attraction when the vine is used for covering arbors, trellis, fences, posts, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

POPULAR CHOICE SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS THE GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is Our Leading Flower

The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody, in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and makes a display, which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring, few bulbs can equal and none surpass.

**America*—Too much cannot be said of this beautiful, dainty pink. The flowers are of immense size and of wax-like texture, borne on a very strong spike. Each 5c; doz., 45c; 100 \$4.00. Post Paid.

**Mrs. Francis King*—(Leading Decorative Gladiolus). This has become the most popular and effective variety for window, store and hotel decorations. The long, strong flower stalks and foliage, its effective flower spike with a good line of reserve buds continually opening. Color is brilliant Vermillion Scarlet. Each 5c; doz., 45c; 100, \$4.00. Post Paid.

Le Marshal Foch—The most wonderful creation in Gladioli. Color delicate pink with flowers twice the size of "America". Each 20c. Doz., \$2.00.

White Giant—A beautiful white with flowers as large as the former variety. Each 30c; doz. \$2.75.

See special insert on New Varieties.

**Peace*—A grand white flower, very large, with pale violet feathering on interior petals; flowers correctly placed on a tall, graceful spike. Plant early as it blooms late. Each 5c; doz., 55c; 100, \$4.25. Post Paid.

Schwaben—This is the largest and strongest flowered yellow gladiolus. A clear citron yellow with aster purple tongue on lower petals. Buds sulphur yellow. Each 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.50. Post Paid.

War—Deep blood red, shaded crimson-black, wide-open flower. Each 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.50. Post Paid.

Siegel's Rainbow Mixture of Gladioli—Contains a few of all the leading and newer sorts. Price, per doz., 35c; 100, \$2.50. Post Paid.

TUBEROSES

True Excelsior Pearl—This is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full-flowered spikes, and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit. We offer only choice mammoth size. Twice the size of the ordinary bulbs offered, all 3-year old bulbs, sure to bloom, each, 10c. Post Paid.

THE BEST DAHLIAS—STRONG FIELD-GROWN ROOTS

We will have strong field grown Dahlia Roots, in the following colors: White, Pink, Red, Yellow, Lavender and Maroon. Price each, 15c; doz., \$1.35. Post Paid to 2 and 3 zones.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA



VETCH

Oregon or Spring Vetch—The same as Spring Vetch, but owing to its hardness can be sown very early or late. The same nature as Canada Field Peas. Sown alone or to 10 lbs. per acre with oats, 100 oats and 1 lb. Vetch, used in France and Canada as a substitution for peas. Culture same as Field Peas. Vetch is a great soil enricher for fertilizing soils or for hay. Vetch excels Alfalfa in its greater value, however, it is for restoring fertility to worn out soils. Tests made on some of the poorest soil in this country show its great value. See Price List. For best results inoculate Vetch with Nodule Bacter. It will double your crop.

FOR THE LAND'S SAKE, GROW SWEET CLOVER!

Sweet Clover has no known enemy except the farmer who refuses to raise it. Sweet Clover inoculates and prepares the soil to produce enormous crops of Alfalfa, Potatoes, Corn, Etc.

Sweet Clover furnishes an abundance of pasture as it grows three times as fast as other clover and most grasses. All stock relish it and do well on it.

The roots decay in a surprisingly short space of time, which makes SWEET CLOVER one of the very best and quickest soil builders known. Deep rooting brings fertilizing material from the deepest subsoil to the surface, while the plants take nitrogen from the air. Sweet Clover is the first out in the spring and the last to fade in the fall. It makes good hay and silage. SWEET CLOVER is very rooted. The roots grow to an enormous size which opens up the soil. About twenty tons dry weight per acre of these roots die and decay in the soil every year. See Price List.

Florunner Annual Sweet Clover—We offer again this season the Florunner Annual Sweet Clover. On our trial ground we sowed the seed May 10th last and harvested the same October 10th. It grew three to four feet high, started to blossom early in August and was covered with Honey Bees every bright day until harvested. This trial was in a good garden spot and as it was neither limed nor manured we are convinced from this trial that it is one of the best soil builders we know of.

Price per package of one ounce 30c per lb. 40c Post Paid.

For best results inoculate Sweet Clover with Nodule Bacter.

SEED GRAINS

NORTHERN GROWN CHOICE RECLEANED SEED.

We believe that a change of seed is the best investment a farmer can make. The stock we offer was especially grown for seed and carefully cleaned by us and who would not grow pure reliable seed in preference to light, smutty, drafty kinds which yield only half a crop of inferior quality.

White Dakota Seed Oats—These Oats are no special variety but are the best we can get from the far North. For the last 10 years the seed stock we have been selling has given the best of satisfaction; don't know a single instance where the farmer was not pleased for changing seed. They are nicely cleaned, heavy and plump and our price is within the reach of all. See Price List.

Spring Wheat—The Marquis—Is the very best spring wheat for the east and this section we know of. A very early bearded wheat that succeeds well in the east, producing larger yields than any other kind. This is due to its earliness and freedom from rust. See Price List.

The New "Rosen" Winter Rye—Is the most productive of any Rye grown. Large, plump, white kernels and in our opinion Rosen Rye is cheaper to sow at \$1.00 per bushel than the common would be if fertilized free. We will have seed to offer after harvest, ask for prices.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—Single heads measure 12 to 18 inches in diameter and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and striking healthy condition better than on any other food. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. Sunflower for the stock is out of the experiment stage and has come to stay. It makes a better silage, it is higher in protein than corn, can be grown where corn fails, it can be planted earlier and is planted as late as July 1st will make a crop, as it is a little hardier than corn. We can see the hand writing on the wall that Sunflower Silage displaces Corn Silage as the years roll on. One Sunflower stalk to every four to six feet is plenty enough when mixed in the corn or alone. 10 to 15 lbs. per acre is enough, same distance as Corn. Price per bush. 50c lb. 40c Post Paid. By Express or Freight 10c per pound.

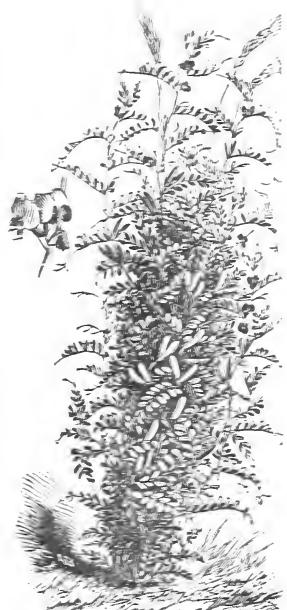
SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like winter rye and must be seeded again each spring. The plant grows wonderfully and produces an amazing number of stalks from a single root. The hay crop is of great importance, stock prefer it to any other forage and thrive on it. It produces good crops in time of drought and enormous ones in wet seasons. **Sudan Grass**—Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Seeds in rows 15 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds and sown or broadcast 10 to 14 pounds per acre are required. Price per bush. 50c lb. 40c Post Paid. Per bushel see price list.

WHITE WONDER MILLET

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful Millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Czar-Russian war. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this Millet and brought a little of the seed to this country on account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder and the very nutritious growth which leaves the ground clean. We urge all farmers to sow Millet for Poultry Feed. 10 lbs. Post Paid. Per bushel see price list.

IN SOWING MILLET SOW—If wanted for seed sow 10 quarts per acre. If wanted for fodder, sow 14 quarts per acre. Remember Millet does not stock.



Vetch

CORN IS KING

AND WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE
DOUBLE TESTED SEED

Good Seed Corn That Will Grow is always in demand, and for this section one ought to plant the kind that will ripen before frost. One bushel of hard, dry corn is worth three bushels of soft or frosted corn. If you want lots of fodder, why plant the tall, leafy growing ensilage sorts.

The rule of this house is to put out Corn of only strong germination. You might get seed Corn for less money, but the reliability is worth something. But, for all this, my advice is to test your seed corn; not from a sample, but buy the corn and get it into your possession and test it. If it don't prove satisfactory make the seller take it back and refund your money. This is what we will do. The Corn crop through the North, especially in this section ripened and made one of the best crops ever produced in Erie County, but we are handicapped this season, as we are not allowed to offer or handle any Erie County grown Seed Corn on account of the Corn Borer. For this reason we will have no Siegel's Earliest, Salisbury's White Cap, Hall's Golden Nugget, etc., to offer, but the following varieties which we list come from sections not infected with the Corn Borer.

Early Smoky Dent is one of the finest early husking corn we know of. This is what the grower says of it—in introducing this new variety of Early Dent Corn to the Seed Trade for the first time, we do so with all of the confidence and experience and testimonials from trials and fields we have grown of it for the past four years to convince us that it is superior to any Early Dent Corn ever produced.

First—It is the earliest Dent Corn today in cultivation.

Second—It is a good yielder and entirely free from disease.

Third—It is the most beautiful colored-up corn in cultivation.

Fourth—It has been named Clark's Early Smoky Dent because of its color.

Fifth—It grows strong, quick, and has splendid seven to eight foot fodder.

Sixth It will mature in Canada, New York State, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts or any state where early Canada Flint corn will. Price Pk., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.60; bu., \$2.00.

Longfellow Yellow Flint—An old stand-by, 8 rowed long ears. Price, pk., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

Extra Early Huron Dent—This fine early Dent Corn will ripen anywhere the Flint varieties will and is the most perfect shaped ear, economical grain and earliest Dent Corn in the world. Price, pk., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

White Cap Yellow Dent—A Corn still used by many for husking. Pk., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

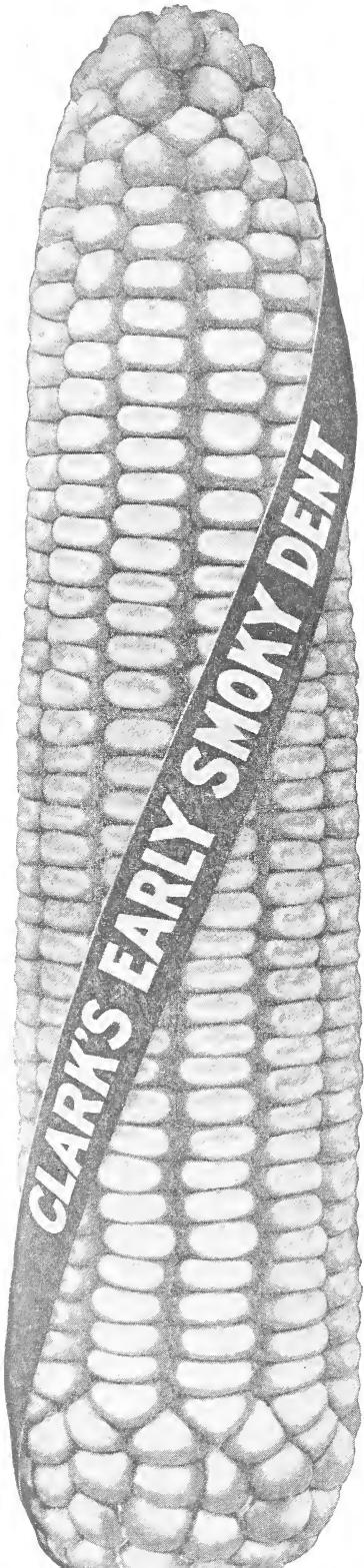
ENSILAGE CORN

Sweepstakes Ensilage—This Corn has the last two seasons proven itself to be the best ensilage corn for this section of the country as it ears up well and produces plenty of fodder, thereby giving the required fundamentals for good silage. Price, pk., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.65; bu., \$3.00.

Bloody Butcher—This corn is still a great favorite among many. An old stand-by. Price, pk., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.65; bu., \$3.00.

Eureka White Ensilage Corn—Our stock is the true Virginia grown, once tried always wanted. This is the tallest and most leafy well-eared variety in cultivation, and therefore for ensilage the best. We especially recommend it to those wanting to fill the silo from a few acres. It is a very hard corn and strong grower to keep down weeds and grass, because of its rapid, strong growth. Eureka makes a quick, strong growth right from the start; in this respect it outclasses all other sorts. Price, pk., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.65; bu., \$3.00.

Leaming (Improved Pedigree Stock)—This is an old stand-by; largely grown for silage in this section. Our pedigree stock is especially selected. Our stock is Ohio grown, and is much earlier and will ear up better than Western or Southern grown corn. Price, pk., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.55; bu., \$3.00.



CORN (Continued)

Cuban Giant Ensilage Corn—The increased demand each year for this Corn is a guarantee of its good quality, having the creamy quality of the Tuscarora Corn and the growth and rankness of the Red Cob Ensilage. Price per bushel \$1.10.

HOW TO GET RID OF CORN EAR WORM

Take 7 parts dry arsenate of lead to 8 parts of fine powdered sulphur, mix well, applied when silk of the corn is very young. This is best remedy for the corn ear worm.

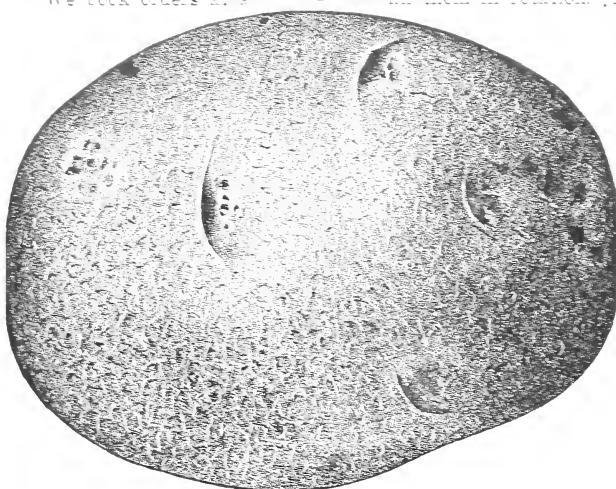
Early Amber Cane Sorghum—Most valuable for dairy cows. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground. Is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by the cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder. Sow at any time from June 1st to July 15th. 12 to 15 pounds per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. If sown broadcast use 50 pounds per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used in the North. Price, per lb. 12¢; 1lb. etc. Post Paid.

POTATOES—Grown Especially for Seed

CHANGE YOUR SEED AND GET BIG RETURNS

By using our Northern Seeds you are assured early maturity, increased yield and vigorous growth. Our stock has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes.

We took orders at an early date for them in rotation, just as soon as the weather will permit. But this season will have none to offer until April the first.



Improved Early Rose—This is one of the oldest stand-bys. Write for prices.

Irish Cobbler—A Heavy Cropping Early Potato—A variety which in recent years has attained immense popularity. In many soils it is as early as or within a few days of the Early Rose, and yield is much superior. Added to the last point, the potato is chunky, white in color, of a medium large size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market. Write for prices.

We are featuring Dibbs Russet as a main crop or late Potato. A great many have reported yields of 6.0 bushels per acre on this variety. Our stock is as near to certification as can be found. Write for prices.

FARM, FIELD, FORAGE AND SILO SEEDS

Japanese Millet (Billion Dollar Grass)—\$2 lbs. per bushel. Japanese Millet is one of the most remarkable forage plants we have; often seen growing 10 feet tall. It is adapted to all sections; does especially well on low ground; if allowed to ripen, will yield about as many bushels per acre as oats. The seed can be used for feed, and is especially fine for poultry.

Sow in June for best results, 15 to 20 pounds per acre. If desired for hay cut early, just before it heads out. See price list.

Dwarf Essex Rape—Greatest of all Forage Plants—Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual, closely resembling in leaf and stalk the putabaga. This is grown largely as a fattening food for sheep in the autumn. It is also especially desirable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. In the Northern states seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre broadcast and harrow in lightly, or four to five pounds in drills fifteen inches apart. Its fattening properties are estimated to be twice as great as those of first-class clover.

On good ground Rape is ready in from six to eight weeks after sowing. Can be sown as



Japanese Millet

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

FARM, FIELD, FORAGE AND SILO SEEDS (Continued)

early as the ground can be worked. Have two plots for pasturing. Per pkt., 5c; per lb., 15c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight, see price list.

Soy Beans (A valuable crop for the Northern farmer)—Soy beans have a double value. First, they contain a very large amount of protein and are great for feed, and second, they are nitrogen gatherers and enrich the soil wherever sown. Sow just after corn planting, when the ground is warm, in drills of 3 feet apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the drill. Two pecks will sow an acre. When desired for hay, cut when the pods are partly developed. Soy Beans will do better where the land is well limed, and a couple of cultivations improves them wonderfully. Farmers are planting Soy Beans with the ensilage, they claim this improves the ensilage. It pays to inoculate Soy Beans. A few minutes will be sufficient time to treat all the seed you will sow. Your soil once inoculated no further attention need be given to this feature.

The Early Soy Beans—Are especially adapted for the North. Will yield 20 to 25 bushels per acre, where ripe Beans are wanted and make, in connection with corn or silage, a splendid feed. See price list.

The Mammoth Late Soy Beans—Are the ones largely grown in the South. But are very valuable for the Northern farmer for silage and plowing under. This is on account of the immense growth they make. See price list.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS FOR LAWN, GARDEN, ETC.

Premier Brand Poultry Manure—This is the latest thing in commercial fertilizer and needs no introduction as you are all acquainted with the plant food properties available in Poultry Manure. It contains more plant food than Sheep Manure and can be used in any quantity without injury to the plant. Price 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Pulverized Sheep Manure (Thoroughly Sterilized and Immediately Available, Odorless)—Is the highest and purest grade on the market. It is Nature's own fertilizer, and the best for lawn, flower and vegetable garden, greenhouse, vineyard, small fruits, etc. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used with safety daily if necessary. 25 lbs. Sheep Manure will cover 600 square feet; 100 lbs., 2,400 square feet. Price 1 lb. sack, \$10c; 5 lb. sack, 30c; 10 lb. sack, 45c; 25 lb. sack, 90c; 50 lb. sack \$1.50; 100 lb. sack, \$2.50. Not mailable. Special prices in large lots.

Bone Meal (Fine Ground)—Apply 600 to 800 lbs. per acre. Made from raw bone, without any addition of materials. Extensively used for lawns, greenhouses and in any case where a moderately slow acting stimulant fertilizer is wanted. Price, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Phosphate (High Grade)—For Trucking and Gardening it acts quickly. It is especially recommended for all kinds of garden work. Price, 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00. Not mailable.

Acid Phosphate—High grade, this is the cheapest to buy where you want Phosphoric Acid and makes one of the cheapest when used in conjunction with Sheep Manure. Price, 5 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00. Not mailable.

Nitrate of Soda—Is the most powerful plant stimulant on the market, and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Very quick in action, hastens crops to maturity. Applied after plants are above ground, as a top dressing; use 150 to 300 lbs. per acre. As a liquid 5 lbs to 60 gallons of water. Price, per lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50! 50 lbs., \$2.50; Original bag, 200 lbs., \$8.50. Not mailable.

Muriate of Potash—Apply 100 to 150 lbs. per acre, usually with other fertilizers. This must be used with great care, as it is very powerful. Excellent for potatoes, corn, grain, etc. Analysis about 80%. Price, per lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.25. Original bag, 200 lbs., \$6.50. Not mailable.

Lime (Hydrated or Powdered)—This is a very fine article for distributing, and should be used freely at the rate of one ton per acre where the soil is deficient in Lime and wants sweetening. Lime is not a fertilizer in itself, but will dissolve and make more available the fertility in the soil; but, if used alone, in time, will exhaust the soil. Price, 10 lb. sack, 25c; 25 lb. sack, 40c; 50 lb. sack, 70c.

Stimuplant—The fertilizer for House Plants put up in tablet form. This is a very convenient form and is highly concentrated. Give it a trial. Price 25c and 50c.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food—Is composed of the most efficient chemicals known to the agricultural chemist. It is a complete Fertilizer for house plants, flowers, etc. Soluble in water, one teaspoonful to gallon of water; 9 oz. package, 25c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight, 20c.

Japanese Palm Food—For Palms, Rubber Plants and Ferns. Soluble in water. 8 oz. package, 25c. Post Paid. By Express or Freight, 20c.

Sulphur—Sulphur is being recommended highly now to prevent Rust and Smut on grain crops and for control of Potato Scab. Also used to prevent and cure Mildew on plants and also as a Fertilizer. In fact, Sulphur is a great purifier. Use 25 lbs. of Commercial Flour Sulphur to 2 bushels grain will prevent Smut and Rust.

Commercial Flour Sulphur—99 1/2% pure for Insecticide and Fertilizer, per lb., 5c; 25 lb. lots, \$1.00; 100 lb. lots, \$3.50; original bbl. lots, 300 lbs., \$8.25.

Superfine Sulphur—For dusting, per lb., 10c; 25 lb. lots, \$1.50.

Special prices in large lots on above Fertilizers.

SPRAYING—Insecticides and Fungicides for Spraying, Dusting, etc.

Dry Lime Sulphur Compound—(Used for the control of San Jose Scale and Apple Scab)—It excels as both a winter and summer spray. Dissolves instantly in cold or hot water, sticks like paint, leaves a fine waxy finish on the fruit, effects a saving of at least 25 per cent in your spray bills. Price, per lb., 20. One pound Sulphur Compound to four gallons of water, for dormant spray, and 1 pound to 12 gallons of water for summer spray. Not mailable.

Bowker's Pyrox—Insecticide, Fungicide—One spray serves both purposes. With Pyrox it is not necessary to use Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead or Bordeaux Mixture. Used for leaf-eating insects and many blights. This is what a large user says: "We always recommended Pyrox, as we have used it and know that it will kill potato bugs, and in fact, all leaf-eating

SPRAYING—Insecticides and Fungicides (Continued)

insects, besides preventing blight on white potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and other vegetables, as well as yellow rot in sweet potatoes. It will increase the yield of potatoes and tomatoes 25 per cent. It has no equal for apples; it turns them out fancy and fine, besides increasing the yield." Pyrox is also highly recommended for cucumbers, squashes and melons. Price, 1 lb. jar, 50c, makes 6 gallons of spray; 5 lb. can, \$1.75. Not mailable.

Fungi Bordo—Sherwin-Williams Bordo—Is a new development in the insecticide field. It is equivalent to a combination of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux Mixture in a dry powdered form. Fungi Bordo destroys many leaf-eating insects and controls fungus growths, rot, scab, blight and mildew, used at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for garden work; 5 to 6 level teaspoons to one gallon water. Price, per 1 lb. bag, 30c.

Arsenate of Lead—The Most Effective of all Insecticides—Arsenate of Lead has come to stay, and is fast taking the place of Paris Green. Where once used it will always be used. This chemical is more adhesive than any other sort. We handle it now only in the dry powdered form. Price, 1/2 lb. bag, 25c; 1 lb. bag, 45c; 5 lb. bag, \$2.00.

Sulphur (Flower of Sulphur)—Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants, also scab on potatoes. Now being largely used for lime sulphur wash for scabs, and is highly recommended to dust over cut potatoes. In fact sulphur is a great purifier. Price, per lb., 10c; 25 lb. lots, \$1.50.

Tobacco Dust—A sure remedy for green fly, aphis, fleas, etc. Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Also cheapest and best for plants. Price per lb., 10c. Post Paid. By Freight or Express, 25 lb. lots, 6c per lb.

Slug Shot—One of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects, especially on Cabbage. 1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lb., 50c.

Grafting Wax—Per 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Paris Green—Used mostly for Potato Bugs. Price, 1/4 lb., 20c; 1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Sulphate of Copper—Per lb., 15c. Special prices in quantity.

Paradichlorobenzene is a crystalline salt which under certain conditions changes to a poisonous gas fatal to peach borers. The temperature of the soil must be sixty degrees or higher, and the soil not too wet for Paradichlorobenzene to volatilize.

Flyosan is a non-poisonous liquid injurious only to insects, such as moths, roaches, mosquitos and FLIES. Write for circular.

MELROSINE-
Death to Rose Bugs

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

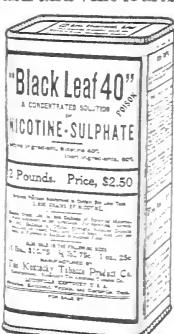
This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

1 oz.	\$0.35	nakes 6 gallons spray
1/2 lb.	1.25	" 40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.	3.75	" 160 to 500 "
10 lb.	13.50	" 800 to 2500 "



Melrosine—It is a highly concentrated liquid insecticide, which, diluted for use with from 20 to 25 parts of water, effectively destroys rose bugs as well as minor insects and diseases that afflict the Rose and many other plants, leaving the flowers and leaves unblemished, while absolutely harmless to human beings and domestic animals and free from any disagreeable odor. Price, trial size 50c; pint can \$1.00; qt. can, \$1.75; gallon can \$6.00. Not mailable.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS

Pot Labels—4 in. x 5/8 in. wide, Plain, per 100, 25c; per 1000, \$1.75.

Pot Labels—5 in. x 5/8 in. wide, Painted, per 100, 30s; per 1000, \$2.25.

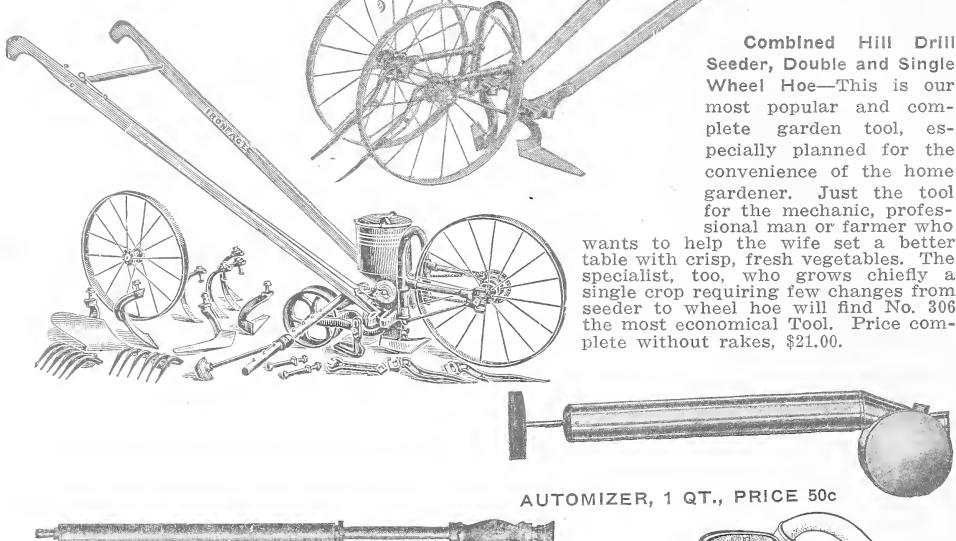
Tree Labels—3 1/2 in. x 5/8 in. wide, Painted Copper Wire, per 100, 35c; per 1000, \$2.75.

Garden Labels—12 in. x 1 1/8 in. wide, per dozen, 25c; per 100, \$1.50.

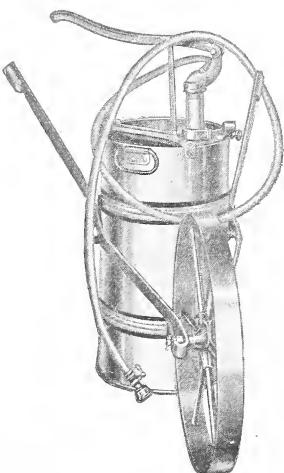
All above labels price Post Paid in second and third zones.

NO. 301 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

From Double to Single Wheel Form—The double wheel hoe is for working astride the plants when they are young—the single wheel for working between the rows, after the plants have grown too high to be worked properly the other way. A long axel is furnished for the one wheel, and it takes but a minute to change. This is the only combination double and single wheel hoe on the market. No. 301 has a pair of hoes, 4 cultivator teeth and plows. Price \$11.50.

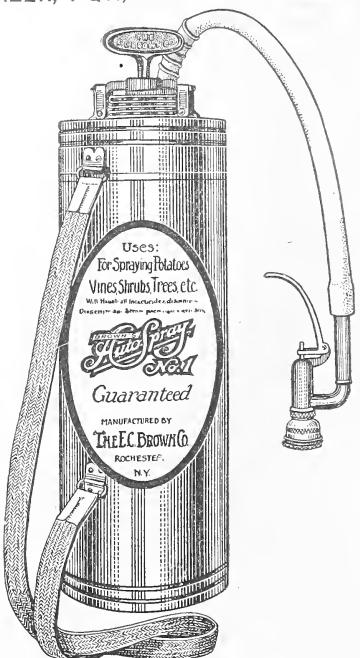
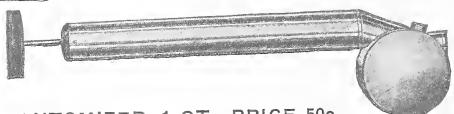


Spraying Nozzle—Made entirely of brass. Is used with bucket, knapsack, tank or barrel, for spraying orchards, gardens, vineyards, whitewashing, disinfecting chicken houses, killing vermin on stock. Waranted to purchaser for 5 years. Price with 3 feet of hose, \$5.00.



Compressed Air Auto Sprayer
No. 3D.. Price, \$19.00.

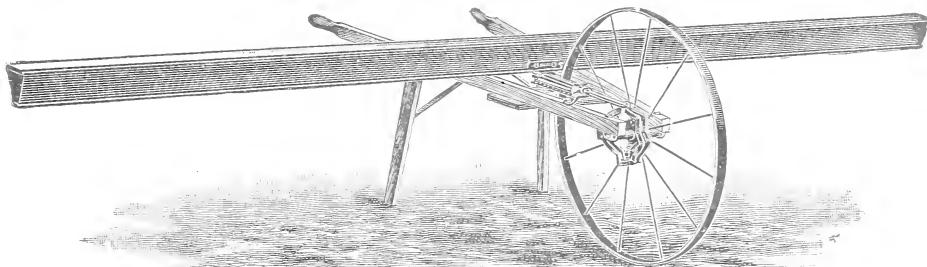
AUTOMIZER, 1 QT., PRICE 50c



Compressed Air Auto Sprayer
No. 1. Price, \$6.25.

WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER

The New Star Force Feed Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder is the latest and best in the market. A seeder that will sow the same quantity of seed on rough or smooth ground must be a force feed seeder. This is what we claim for the Star Feeder; and also that it not only forces the seed out when in operation, but that it prevents the seed from running out of its own weight when not in operation. We think this is not true of any other wheelbarrow seeder. The Star sows all kinds of Grass Seed, Millet, Turnip, etc. Send for circular. Price 14-foot Seeder, \$11.50.



THE ROTARY CORN AND BEAN PLANTER

Plants correctly. You can adjust the Planter so you can drop from 1 to 10 kernels to the hill as fast as a man can walk. Price, \$3.00.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER

Will sow fifty acres in a ten-hour day—seeded evenly, thoroughly and easily. That's what you can do with a Cyclone Seeder. Use it with any seed that can be sown broadcast or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers—a Cyclone will pay for itself in three hours' work! Because its absolute even distribution will make three bushels do the work of four. Price, \$2.00.

STANDARD POULTRY SUPPLIES, ETC.

Don Sung (is Chinese for Egg Laying)—Is a new scientific discovery for hens. It stimulates the egg laying organs, and makes her healthy, strong and vigorous. The most powerful egg laying tonic on the market. Small size, 30 tablets, 50c. Post Paid. Large size, 90 tablets, \$1.00. Post Paid.

Oyster Shells—Crushed and screened, 100 lb. sack, \$1.00.

Crystal Grit—The best grit. Chick and Poultry size, 100 lb. sack, \$1.00.

Dry Raw Poultry Bone—Mealed fine. Price per lb., 8c; 10 lbs., 60c.

Charcoal—Granulated. Per lb., 8c; 50 lb. sack, \$2.00.

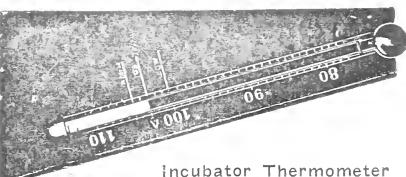
High Protein Beef Scraps—Roasted, guaranteed 60 per cent protein. Per lb., 6c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

High Grade Tested Thermometers—The best incubator or brooder manufacturer is worthless unless the thermometer used is accurate. Many hatches fail by reason of inferior thermometers. We handle the best that money can buy. Only seasoned tubes are used—those that for at least two years have lain in the vaults of the manufacturer, and have been well tested.

High Grade Incubator Thermometers on Stands—Each 85c; 90c Post Paid.

Brooder Thermometers—Mounted—Each 45c; Post Paid 60c.

Improved Champion Leg Band—The oldest and most popular band on the market. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and Turkeys; small for Plymouth Rocks and similar breeds. Price, Post Paid, 12, 10c; 25, 20c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c. Numbered 1 to 100. Post Paid.

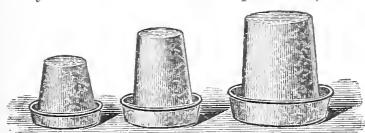


Incubator Thermometer

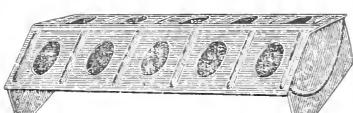
H-1 Celluloid Spiral Leg Bands provide an identification of birds without handling as far as you can distinguish color. They are easily applied and removed from the bird's leg as a key from a key ring. In Red, Blue, Yellow, Black and Green. State breed. Also small ones for Baby Chicks. Price 10c per doz; 75c per 100. Post Paid.



Galvanized Drinking Fountains Small size, each 30c, Post Paid, 40c. Medium size, each 45c, Post Paid, 55c. Large size, each 60c, Post Paid, 70c.



Dry Mash Hopper
12 inch \$1.75
24 inch \$2.40



20 Inch Chick Feeder, Price 50c; Post Paid, 60c.
10 Inch Chick Feeder, Price 35c; Post Paid 45c.

BABY CHICKS

We take pleasure in announcing that we will again have Baby Chicks this year and will be in a position to give better service than usual. Send for special literature and prices.

Our chicks are of high quality and have been hatched from some of the best egg producing flocks in Ohio. Our prices are low for the quality and have met with favor among those who have purchased other years. Send for our prices before you purchase elsewhere. Once a customer, always a customer.

FULL-O-PEP FEEDS

We now carry this popular brand of Feeds in stock. We always have a complete line including Starting Mash, Growing Mash, Laying Mash, Fine Chick, Coarse Chick and Scratch for old hens.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

In Incubators we have the Oakes line which has stood the test for years. We also have small incubators in stock as low as \$7.50. Send for special catalogue on Poultry Supplies and Incubators.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER



International Sanitary Hover

They have stood every climate test from Panama to Quebec. Practical poultrymen, state experiment stations, and poultry judges endorse them. The Sanitary Hover has come to be known as the "Perfect Brooding Device." In less than 4 years more than 40,000 Sanitary Hovers have been sold.

The Sanitary Hover can be used anywhere and is ready for use wherever it may be dropped. All one has to do to set it up, is set it down. No carpenter work is required and no digging.

The lamp holders can be lifted out by a person standing up. The operator does not have to kneel in dust or mud to get at the lamp, the lamp flame is always visible.

The Sanitary Hover is warmer at the curtain than near the center. This, by causing the chicks to distribute themselves near the curtain, prevents crowding, trampling, and smothering.

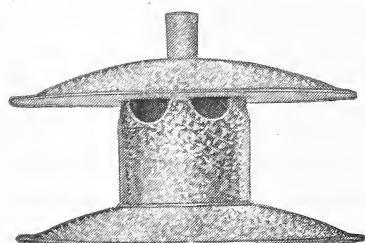
The Sanitary Hover is fire proof and vermin-proof—long on chicks and short on trouble. Since we have been handling Sanitary Hovers, we have not found a single purchaser that would go back to the old brooding devices, and when we sell one, we are bound to sell everybody in the neighborhood wanting brooders, in fact, they sell themselves. Ask the man who has one. Price \$13.50.

USES AND ADVANTAGES

The Little Putnam Stove is used under the drinking vessel in the poultry house to keep the water from freezing during the winter months. It is also used as the heat element in the Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter.

A little Putnam Stove is nine inches in diameter and four inches high. It is made of galvanized iron and equipped with a burner which embodies an entirely new principle in oil combustion. The combustion is complete and perfect, doubling the heat value of the oil. The oil tank holds three pints of oil and burns three to four weeks without refilling or any other attention. The wick never needs trimming. The stove

with any kind of fair usage will last a life-time. Price \$2.50 Post Paid.

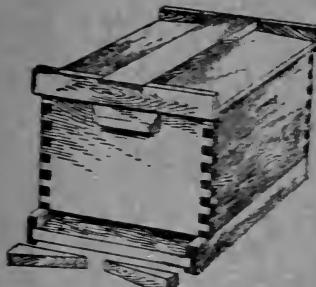


THE BROODER HEATER
Price only \$4.75, Post Paid



The materials used to make it were one shoe box; one sixth yard of oil cloth and one Putnam Brooder Heater. The cost, including Heater, was \$4.96. Post Paid. A 14 year old boy can build one in an hour with no tools but a saw and hammer. This Brooder will accommodate from 25 to 60 chicks and will take better care of them than any Brooder, no matter how elaborate or expensive. Build one now and have it ready for the chicks when they come. The Putnam Brooder-Heater is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned within 30 days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES



Bee Hive

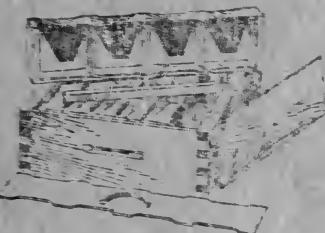
No. 14 one-story dove-tailed Hive—wood only—parts consists of bottom, body with Hoffman frames with 1x6 board, cover and nails. Price of one \$1.40; in 12 lot \$13.50.

Metal Cover, \$1.20 each; in lots of 12 \$11.40.

No. 1 Super holds slotted section or 11x14x14 board, separators slotted both edges, follower, spring, 14x14x14, Bee-way sections and nails.

SUPER FOR COMB HONEY

No. 1 Super is dove-tailed and will fit No. 14 Hive, making 1 1/4-story Hive. Price for No. 1 Super in lot, \$1.35; in 6 lot, lots, \$5.34. These prices are without Sections and Foundation.



WE SELL THE "FALCON" SECTION

Which is made from selected basswood, the white part of the lumber only being used, all the dark knotty and otherwise unsuitable parts being cut out and used for other purposes.

Falcon Sections are not only superior in polish, no other manufacturer has ever attempted to produce sections with such perfect V-grooves. The importance of this item cannot well be over-looked, for the elimination of breakage when folding means all are saved. It has been a source of great pleasure to us to receive hundreds of letters from our customers stating that they have never used any sections which go together as accurately and with as little waste as "Falcon" Sections. Price, Bee-way Section, No. 1, 4 1/4x14x14 per 12 \$1.35.

Comb Foundations—Light section foundations, size of sheet 3x11 1/2, 17 to 29 sheets to the pound, per lb. 80c.

Brood Foundations—Light Comb Foundation for Brood, size of sheet 7x13 1/2, 7 to 9 sheets to the pound, per lb. 80c.



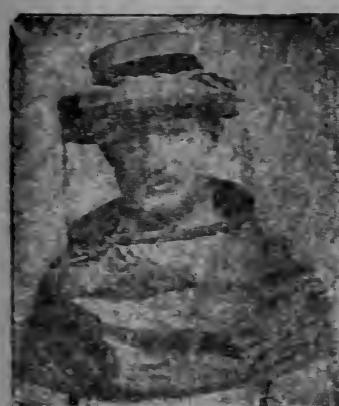
Porter Bee Escape

escape than the one used on the super and is designed for use in extracting bees or any place where it is desirable to get rid of bees. Price each, 75c.

Bee Entrance Guards—These are to admit workers, but exclude drones. After the drones are all out fit the guards over the entrance, and at night the drones can be destroyed. Size whether eight or ten frame size. Price 40c.

Alley's Combined Drone and Queen Trap—State whether eight or ten frame size. Price \$1.00.

Parker's Machine for Fastening Starters in Sections. Price for 4 1/4x4 1/4 sections, 75c.



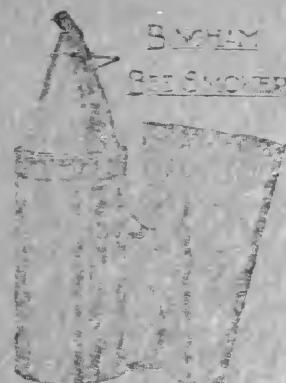
BINGHAM BEE SMOKE

Unlike other smokers, the smoke of the Bingham fits into the stove so that creosote collecting on top is driven into the fire and is burned. Improvements and better materials and workmanship make the 1 1/2 models of this smoker which has been the standard larger than any other burner than ever.

Price, \$1.15 Post Paid
\$1.25.

SEE GLOVES

Especially treated to prevent stings. \$1.30 per pair.



MUTH IDEAL BEE VEIL

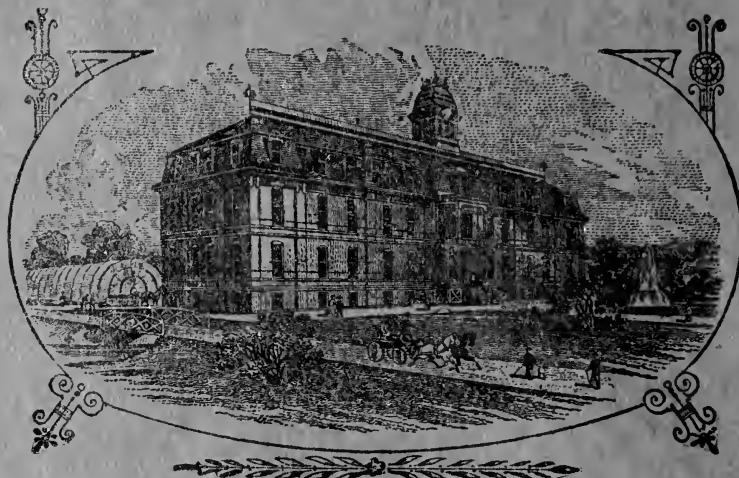
This veil is made of light weight, non-irritating wire and strong cloth. Will not blow in your eyes or stick to your face. Price \$1.35. Post Paid \$1.45.

Muth Ideal Bee Veil.

Cash paid for Bees Wax. What have you to offer?

BEES WAX WANTED—We pay market price for beeswax as follows: 1 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$25.00; 50 lb. \$50.00; 100 lb. \$100.00. Wax to dispose of will find it to their advantage to write to us for price. Send samples.

SIEGEL'S FANCY MIXED LAWN SEED



A Mixture of all Short Growing Grasses, Which Experience Has Taught Us Is the Best for the Formation of a Good Lawn.

The first of September and early spring is the best time for Seeding new ground. And all preparatory work on them should be completed before seed time. It ought to be kept in mind in making this preparation that it can be done but ONCE, and is for a long time, therefore it should be thorough.

Deep ploughing or spading is a necessity for a good growth of grass. If the ground is wet or springy it must first be underdrained. The final work is to pulverize the surface soil to the last degree; it is not possible to make it too fine and mellow for the reception of the seed. If stable manure is plowed or spaded in it must be old and well rotted. In place of stable manure use from eight hundred to half a ton to the acre of pulverized Sheep Manure. This should be worked into the soil before seeding. Roll the ground often and keep the depressions filled up so as to have level lawn.

Choose a still day for seeding and use plenty of seed. It is poor economy to be stingy in seeding grass. The thicker it comes up the better the lawn; while if the seeding is sparse, it often takes two or three years to remedy it. Rake the surface over lightly after seeding. The seed ought to be covered lightly or else the birds will get some and rains will wash it badly.

Weeds will appear more or less no matter how clean the seed, for they are in all soils; most of them will soon perish after cutting begins. Don't shave or cut newly-made lawn too close, especially in July or August.

In making out our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed we use nothing but the very best highest grade of recleaned seed. One bushel of our lawn weighs 32 lbs., that sold by most dealers weighs only from 14 to 18 lbs. per bushel. In buying such seed you are getting a lot of chaffy seed that is really worthless. One pound of our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed will cover 200 square feet; 100 pounds per acre. For price see Price List.

Shady Nook (Lawn Grass for Shady Places)—On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, apply a heavy coating of lime to sweeten it, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake, then sow the seed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre.

Chewings—Red or Creeping Fescus—A creeping variety forming a close and durable turf and particularly suited for dry, sandy soil. Resists drought and thrives on very poor soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. Valuable for shady lawns and for golf courses. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre if used alone.

To Grass a Bank or Terrace—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well-watered, after which the paste should be applied. It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out of the way place, strips of sod to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc.